

# SUPERIOR

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VOCABULARY



GRAMMAR



EXAMS

CONNECT

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### Lesson 1 - WE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY GARDEN

#### Important Vocabulary:



plant يزرع - نبات



apartment block  
عمارة سكنية



roof سطح



natural fertilizer  
سماد عضوي



Chemicals  
مواد كيميائية



harvest حصاد



Potato بطاطس



Tomato طماطم



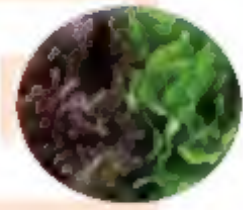
Pepper فلفل



Pineapple أناناس



Onion بصل



lettuce خس

#### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
community garden	حديقة المجتمع	tomorrow	غدا	volunteers	متطوعين

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
come	يأتي	came	come
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

#### Expressions:

No school tomorrow!	لا يوجد مدرسة غدا
That's interesting.	هذا مثير
we never use chemicals.	ابدا لا نستخدم مواد كيميائية







Where does Maryam go on Fridays?

**Nour** : No school tomorrow! Do you want to come to my house?

**Maryam** : Thanks Nabila, but I always help my aunt on Friday afternoons at the **community garden**.

**Nour** : The community garden? What's that?

**Maryam** : It's a big green space on the **roof** of my Aunt Salma's **apartment block**. The people who work there are all **volunteers** from the **neighborhood**. We grow vegetables to eat, and sometimes we sell them in the market, too!

**Nour** : That's interesting. What things do you grow?

**Maryam** : Well, we usually plant tomatoes, peppers, onions, lettuce – things people eat all the time. Sometimes we also plant fruit trees. This year we have lemons and dates.

**Nour** : And you grow all this food in the middle of the city? Wow!

**Maryam** : Yes, it means people can grow their own **fresh** food and it's **organic** too, which means we only use **natural fertilizer**, we never use **chemicals**.

*Complete the summary with the words from the box*

**aunt clean friends grow plants roof sell tomorrow**

Nabila asks Maryam to go to her house 1....., but Maryam goes to help her 2..... on Fridays. They work in a community garden on the 3..... of an apartment block. They 4..... vegetables and fruit for people in the local area, and sometimes they 5..... them, too. Maryam thinks the community garden is a good idea because the 6..... also help to 7..... the air in the city, and the garden project is a good place to make new 8.....

### Exercise on lesson 1:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Organic means we only use ..... fertilizer.

**a-chemicals**                      **b-natural**                      **c-dangerous**                      **d-uncomfortable**

2- people can grow their own ..... food

**a-bad**                      **b-sad**                      **c-salty**                      **d-fresh**

3- Maryam always helps her ..... on Friday afternoons

**a-aunt**                      **b-uncle**                      **c-Mom**                      **d-Dad**

4- The community garden is a big green space on the.....

**a-garden**                      **b-roof**                      **c-flat**                      **d-apartment**







### ② Read the text and answer the questions:

Nabila asks Maryam to go to her house tomorrow, but Maryam goes to help her aunt on Fridays. They work in a community garden on the roof of an apartment block. They grow vegetables and fruit for people in the local area, and sometimes they sell them, too. Maryam thinks the community garden is a good idea because the plants also help to clean the air in the city, and the garden project is a good place to make new friends.

### Ⓐ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Maryam and her aunt grow .....in the community garden.

a-grapes and lemons

b-vegetables and fruit

c-flowers and plants

c-apples and mangoes

2- Maryam goes to help her aunt on

a-Sundays

b-Mondays

c-Saturdays

d-Fridays

### Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

1- What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?

2- Why does Maryam think the community garden is a good idea?

### ③ Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- lemons – This – we – dates – have – and – year.

2- my – to – Do – to – you – come – house – want?

3- food – the middle – They – all – this – in - the city – grow – of.

4- all – are – The – who – volunteers – work – people – there.

### ④ Punctuate the following:

what things do you grow maryam

### ⑤ Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

The community garden

( green space - apartment block - all volunteers - vegetables - fruits )







### LESSON 2 - WE ALWAYS WORK HARD

#### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
organization	منظمة	provide	يُمدّ - يزود	native	أصلي - محلي
benefits	فوائد - مكاسب	habitats	مواطن	methods	طرق - أساليب
forest	غابة	identify	يتعرف - يعرف	experts	خبراء
reconnect	يُعيد الاتصال	urban locations	المواقع الحضرية	climate change	تغيرات مناخية
nature	طبيعة	foreign	أجنبي	effects	تأثيرات

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
bring	يُحضّر - يجلب	brought	brought
has / have	يملك - يحصل - يتناول	had	had

#### Expressions:

brings the <b>benefits</b> of a <b>forest</b> into the heart of our cities.	يجلب فوائد الغابة التي قلب مدينتنا
<b>reconnect</b> with <b>nature</b>	يُعيد التواصل مع الطبيعة
reduce the effects of climate change	يقلل من تأثيرات التغيرات المناخية
we <b>always</b> use fast-growing <b>native</b> trees	دائماً نستخدم الأشجار المحلية سريعة النمو
We <b>rarely</b> have enough people for all our projects	نادراً ما يكون لدينا أناس كافين لكل مشروعاتنا

#### Earth Aid

#### What is Mini Forest?



Mini Forest is an **organization**, which brings the **benefits** of a **forest** into the heart of our cities. These special green areas help people **reconnect** with **nature**, **reduce** the **effects** of climate change, and **provide** safe **habitats** for wildlife. We **always** work hard to **identify** ideal **urban locations** for our Mini Forests, where people and wildlife need nature most.

We **never** grow **foreign** plants in our projects, we **always** use fast-growing **native** trees and follow effective forest management **methods** developed by **experts**.

We also **usually** work with local communities to plant and look after the forests over time. We collect data from every forest we plant a few times a month. This helps us understand the effects of the new green space on the people, wildlife, and climate of the area over time.

We **rarely** have enough people for all our projects, so we need more volunteers to join the Mini Forest movement! Click on the **link** to find out more.







Write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | The new green spaces are only for local people to use.                             | ( ) |
| 2 | The Mini Forest organization only plants trees that normally live in that country. | ( ) |
| 3 | Only the Mini Forest volunteers look after the trees                               | ( ) |
| 4 | The organization uses information about the forests for research.                  | ( ) |
| 5 | The Mini Forest organization wants more people to join and help.                   | ( ) |

### Language focus

We use adverbs of frequency before a verb to talk about the frequency of the action.

نستخدم ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل وبعد الفاعل لنذكر مرات التكرار الخاصة بالفعل.

We **always** work hard to identify ideal urban locations.

I don't **often** see my school friends at weekends.

We use **How often** ...? to ask about the frequency of an action.

نستخدم **How often** للسؤال عن عدد مرات تكرار الحدث أو الفعل:

**How often** do you work in the community garden?

I work there two afternoons a week



Circle the correct answers

- The weather is **usually** / **never** sunny in Egypt in summer.
- I **rarely** / **often** eat dates as a snack – I love them!
- How often** / **How ever** do you play football with your friends?
- Samer **always** / **occasionally** plays video games, but he doesn't like them very much.
- We **sometimes** / **always** go cycling on holiday, but most days we relax on the beach.
- You **rarely** / **sometimes** call me now – are you angry with me?

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences in your notebook

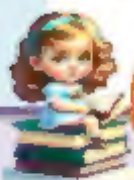
1- 10 pm / usually / in bed / before / **I'm**

2- always / **My dad** / a big breakfast / in the morning / eats

3- never / **Donia and Wael** / late / are / for school

4- the dentist / you / go / **How** / do / often / to / ?

5- gives / sometimes / us / **Our teacher** / homework / on weekends







6- rains / **it** / the Western Desert / rarely / in

**Circle the correct adverb in each sentence**

- 1- We don't like fish at all. We **often** / **never** eat it.
- 2- Date palm trees **usually** / **never** produce fruit.
- 3- My aunt lives with us, so I **often** / **occasionally** speak to her.
- 4- I **sometimes** / **never** do my homework in the afternoon, but I prefer to do it in the evening.
- 5- Hany **rarely** / **often** plays football. He doesn't like sports.
- 6- Egyptian Pharaohs weren't **sometimes** / **always** men, there were some women Pharaohs too.

### Tips:

We use the present simple tense to talk about habits and routines.

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات والروتين اليومي.

I visit my cousins every week.

He usually **goes** to school by bus.

لاحظ أننا نضيف حرف S, es, ies في نهاية الفعل إذا كان الفاعل He, She, It أو أي اسم مفرد.

We can use these time expressions to talk about how often we do something:  
every day, once a week, twice a (month), three times a (year)

نستخدم هذه التعبيرات الخاصة بالوقت للإجابة على سؤال How often.....?

**How often do you go to the club?**

I go to the club twice a week.

**Complete the paragraph with the time expressions from the Tip box**

My sister, Dalia, plays basketball 1....., on Tuesdays and Thursdays. She has a gymnastics lesson 2....., on Saturdays. She also practices her gymnastics 3..... after school – she never misses a day! 4....., there's a big gymnastics competition in our region in December and June. Dalia always enters! Go Dalia!

### Exercise on lesson 2 :

①. **Read the text and answer the questions:**

We never grow foreign plants in our projects, we always use fast-growing native trees and follow effective forest management methods developed by experts.







We also usually work with local communities to plant and look after the forests over time. We collect data from every forest we plant a few times a month. This helps us understand the effects of the new green space on the people, wildlife, and climate of the area over time.

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1- We .....grow foreign plants in our projects

a- always      b- usually      c- sometimes      d- never

2- Local communities plant and look ..... the forests

a- for      b- after      c- up      d- at

**B. Answer the following questions:**

3- How often do they collect data?

4- What kind of trees do they always use?

**2. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:**

1- our – have – We – people – for – rarely – all – projects – enough.

2- management – follow – methods – forest - We – effective.

3- people – nature – These – reconnect – help – with – areas.

4- plants – our – We – grow – in – projects – never – foreign.

**3. Punctuate the following:**

ahmed and mona don t like fish

**4. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:**

**Mini Forest**

**(organization - heart of our cities - reconnect with nature - climate change)**







### LESSON 3 – READING **Part 1**

#### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
create	يبتكر	art works	أعمال فني	delicious	لذيذ
Pass through	يمر خلال	theatre	مسرح	restaurants	مطاعم
railway line	خط سكة حديد	performance	أداء - عرض	hang out	يتسكع - يتمشى
residents	سكان	yoga class	حصة يوجا	miss	يفتقد

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hang out	يتسكع - يتمشى	hung out	hung out
make	يصنع	made	made

#### Expressions:

the sixteenth floor	الدور السادس عشر
with more than 500 species	بأكثر من 500 قطعة
You can walk through	تستطيع ان تمشي خلال
Alexandria is much quieter at night.	الإسكندرية أكثر هدوءا بالليل

Wael is in New York for a year with his family. Read his email.

What's Wael's favorite place in New York?

Hi Samer,

How are you? I'm well and **New York** is great! Our apartment block is on the sixteenth floor, so we have a great view.

**New York** has a lot of green spaces. There are also a lot of projects to **create** parks and green areas in parts of the city that **no-one** uses now, like the famous **High Line** – do you know about it? It **passes through** our neighborhood, so I often go there with my parents. It's really cool.


Years ago, the High Line was a **railway line**, but in the **1980s** trains stopped using it. Some local **residents** had an idea to make the old railway into a big, long park that everyone could use. Now it's a green space that runs for **2.5 kms**, with more than **500** species of plants and trees in it! You can walk through the gardens, see **art works**, watch a **theatre performance**, eat delicious food, do a **yoga class** or go running, or just **hang out** with your friends there. I think it's my favorite place in **New York**. Here is one of my photos of it.

How are things back in **Alexandria**? I **miss** home. **New York** is very noisy all the time, but **Alexandria** is much quieter at night.

There are lots of different restaurants here, and the food doesn't taste like the food at home. The **Alexandrian** restaurants are better. I think the food is fresher and tastes more **delicious**. I miss Egyptian food so much!

Write soon and tell me all your news,

**Wael**







### Match words in bold to the definitions

- 1 spend time with, relax together
- 2 people who live in a neighbourhood
- 3 move between
- 4 to want something you can't have
- 5 a road for trains

- hang out**  
**local residents**  
**passes through**  
**miss**  
**railway line**

### Tip!

For True/False exercises, first read the sentences carefully. Underline the key words and look for similar words in the text.

بالنسبة لتمرين الصواب / الخطأ، اقرأ الجمل بعناية أولاً. ضع خطاً تحت الكلمات الرئيسية وابحث عن الكلمات المتشابهة في النص.

Compare the information in the sentences and in the text, then choose your answer.

قارن المعلومات الواردة في الجمل والنص ، ثم اختر إجابتك.

Read the email again and answer T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook

1- Samer's family lives in a tall building.

2- There aren't many parks in New York.

3- Samer lives far from the High Line.

4- In the past the High Line was a road.

5- The High Line is two and a half kilometers long.

6- Samer loves the local food

### 3-Read and match (A) with (B):

1	spend time with, relax together	a	miss	
2	people who live in a neighbourhood	b	railway line	
3	move between	c	hang out	
4	to want something you can't have	d	passes through	
5	a road for trains	e	local residents	







### LESSON 3 – READING part 2

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
countryside	الريف	selfish	أناني	branches	فروع
giant	عملاق	empty	فارغ	share	يشارك يشارك
lovely	جميل	silent	صامت	spring	ربيع

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
fly	يطير	flew	flown
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
fall	يسقط	fall	fallen
feel	يشعر	felt	felt

#### Expressions:

doesn't want to share his garden	لا يريد أن يشارك حديقته
The leaves fall from the trees	الأوراق سقطت من الأشجار
looks out of the window	نظر خارج النافذة
too small to climb up into the tree	صغير جدا علي أن يتسلق الشجرة
goes out	خرج

### THE SELFISH GIANT

In a village, in the **countryside**, there lives a **giant** who has a wonderful garden. In his garden there are tall trees, beautiful flowers and soft, green grass. There are colourful birds singing in the trees and bees on the plants. Every afternoon, on their way home from school, the local children come to play in the giant's garden. The **lovely** garden always makes the children happy.



But the **selfish** giant doesn't want to share his garden, so one day he builds a big wall around it. Now the children never come there to play. The days pass and the garden is always **empty** and **silent**. Slowly, the green grass turns brown. The leaves fall from the trees. Then snow covers the garden and all the little birds and bees fly away. Spring arrives in the village, but in the giant's garden it is still winter. Everything is under the snow. The giant doesn't understand, usually his garden is beautiful in spring. What is wrong? Then one morning he wakes up and hears a lovely sound.

A little blue bird is singing in a tree outside. Then the giant hears another sweet sound - children laughing. He looks out of the window and sees that the children have come back through a **hole** in the garden wall. Now they are







sitting in the trees. The leaves on the trees are green again and flowers are opening around them. The giant feels so happy to see his garden grow again.

But in one corner of the garden it is still winter. The giant sees a tiny boy standing there. He is too small to climb up into the tree. Suddenly the giant understands everything. "Now I know why the spring didn't come," he says, "because I was selfish about my garden." He goes out and helps the little boy climb up into the tree. Suddenly, all the leaves on the tree open and the birds fly up into its **branches** and start to sing.

1 Why do you think it was winter for a long time in the giant's garden?

2 What do you think 'selfish' means in the last paragraph? Why?

3 How is the giant different at the end of the story?

## PRONUNCIATION

/θ/ **thank** **math** **thing** **tenth**

/s/ **sank** **mass** **sing** **tense**

Listen, read, and repeat

1- Six **thick** **thumbs**.

2- **The** **thin** mouse **thinks** it's sick.

3- The sunset sky is sunny, but **thunder** **threatens**

4-If it's **Thursday**, it's **the** same **thing**.

	<small>Added</small> $5 + 7 = 12$ <small>Added</small>		
<b>Thumb</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Think</b>	<b>Sink</b>

### Exercise on lesson 3:

① .Read the text and answer the questions:

In a village, in the countryside, there lives a giant who has a wonderful garden. In his garden, there are tall trees, beautiful flowers and soft, green grass. There are colourful birds singing in the trees and bees on the plants. Every afternoon, on their way home from school, the local children come to play in the giant's garden. The lovely garden always makes the children happy. But the selfish giant doesn't want to share his garden, so one day he builds a big wall around **it**. Now the children never come there to play. The days pass and the







garden is always empty and silent. Slowly, the green grass turns brown. The leaves fall from the trees. Then snow covers the garden and all the little birds and bees fly away.

**(A)** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The underlined pronoun **it** refers to the .....

a- bird

b- giant

c- garden

d- bee

2- The selfish giant built a ..... around his garden

a- wall

b- well

c- room

d- house

**(B)** Answer the following questions:

3- Where does the giant live?

4- What do you think of the giant?

**(2)** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- fly – up – and – The – on - the tree - the leaves – birds – open.

2- there – The – standing – giant - a tiny boy – sees.

3- to – garden – come - The local – children - the giant's – play – in.

4- makes – garden – happy – always – the - The lovely – children.

**(3)** Punctuate the following:

he plays in the giant's garden

**(4)** Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

Lovely garden

(tall trees - beautiful flowers - colourful birds - green grass)







### LESSON 4 WRITING

#### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
view	منظر طبيعي	Scottish	اسكتلندي	socializing	تواصل اجتماعي
distance	مسافة بعد	porridge	عصيدة	together	معاً

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
see	يرى	saw	seen
make	يصنع	made	made

#### Expressions:

but it tastes pretty yucky	ولكن طعمها مقزز جداً
just next to a really cool park	بجوار حديقة حق لطيفة
For example	على سبيل المثال
I miss about Egypt	الفتقد مصر
Lots of love	مع كثير من الحب

To :	Donia@qwikmail.com
From :	Layla@egyptmail.com
Subject:	My new life in Scotland

Hi **Layla**,

How are things with you? I'm finally in **Scotland** with Mom, Dad, and Hany. It's really interesting!

Our apartment is in the city center, just next to a really cool park called **The Meadows**. It's on the third floor and the park is on the other side of the street, so we have a great **view** over the trees. People use the park a lot for sports and **socializing**, so there's always something to see there. In the **distance**, we can see the famous **Edinburgh Castle**, too!

I like **Scotland**, but there are lots of things I miss about Egypt – the warm, sunny weather (it's never hot here) and especially the food! **Scottish** food is OK but Egyptian food is better! For example, for breakfast a lot of Scottish people eat **porridge**. They usually make it with milk, and they sometimes put honey on it, but it tastes pretty yucky! I really miss my favorite Egyptian breakfast, **ful medames**!







The people here are nice and I have a lot of new friends at school. I often go to my friend **Rhona's** house after school and we study **together** and sometimes we watch TV – in English!

Please write back soon and tell me all the news from home.

Lots of love,

**Donia**



**Scotland**

سكوتلندا



**Meadows**

ميدانوس



**Edinburgh Castle**

قلعة ايدنبيرج



**Porridge**

عصيدة



**ful medames**

فول مدامس

### Tip!

An informal email is a message you write to friends or family. An informal email should be friendly in tone, use informal language, and include opening and closing phrases.

الايمل الغير رسمي عبارة عن رسالة تكتبها الي اصدقائك او عائلتك. يجب ان يكون الايمل ذو نغمة ودية وتستخدم لغة غير رسمية ويجب ان يحتوي علي جملة افتتاحية وجملة خاتمة.

Match the phrases from the email to their function in the text

Opening phrase

Closing phrase

A question to reader

A request to reader

Informal expressions

Lots of love

really cool park, it tastes pretty yucky

Please write back soon

Hi Layla

How are things with you?





**Imagine you go to live in another country. What things do you miss most about Egypt and your home? Why? Make notes in the chart**

What I miss about Egypt	Why it's special for me
Food koshari always eat it on Fridays, family tradition	
Weather	
Places	
Activities	

⑦. Punctuate the following:

how are you

Write an informal email to your friend in Egypt telling them about your new life. Include phrases for the functions 1–5 in Exercise 3 and use Donia's email to help you. Write about two things that you miss from your notes

To	
From :	
Subject:	



### LESSON 5 - Project

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
infographic	مخطط بياني	buildings	مباني	squares	ميادين
neighbourhood	جيرة	map	خريطة	locations	مواقع
arrow	سهم	stick	يلصق	describe	يصف

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
stick		يلصق	stuck
take		ياخذ	taken
draw		يرسم	drawn

#### Work in pairs. Think and research

You are going to make an **infographic** about your **neighbourhood**. Take some photos of the **buildings, streets, squares, parks, and other interesting places** near your home.

ستقوم بعمل مخطط معلومات بياني عن منطقتك. التقط بعض الصور للمباني والشوارع والمساحات والحدائق وغيرها من الأماكن المثيرة للاهتمام بالقرب من منزلك



#### Read and do

- 1 Find or draw a map of your area.
- 2 Think about your infographic. Which places do you want to include? Why?
- 3 Print out your photos of the places you need. Find the locations of the places on the map.
- 4 Draw an arrow from each place to the edge of the map and stick each photo in the right place
- 5 Write a caption to describe each place. (Add information about what people can see or do there).
- 6 Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?

#### Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box

**Chemicals – harvest - local residents - natural fertilizer – plant - railway line**

- 1- Early spring is the best season to..... seeds in the ground.
- 2- You can use old coffee as..... a for plants in your garden.
- 3- There's a..... near my house, but there aren't any trains using it now.
- 4-I prefer to eat fruit that is natural and organic with no.....







5- The Nile Delta has very fertile farming areas and the people.....  
rice there every year.

6- The people who work in the community garden are all.....

Circle the correct answer

1- We **rarely** / **often** see my aunt and uncle. They live in Australia now.

2- We **usually** / **never** go to Sharm El-Sheik for our holidays. We all love the sea.

3- I **never** / **always** have a big breakfast before school. I get so hungry in class!

4- My mom **always** / **occasionally** cooks fish, but most of the time we have meat.

5- You **never** / **sometimes** play video games with me. Don't you like them?

6- **How often** / **How ever** does your teacher give you homework?

### Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

① .Read the text and answer the questions:

I like Scotland, but there are lots of things I miss about Egypt – the warm, sunny weather (it's never hot here) and especially the food! Scottish food is OK but Egyptian food is better! For example, for breakfast a lot of Scottish people eat porridge. They usually make it with milk, and they sometimes put honey on it, but it tastes pretty yucky! I really miss my favorite Egyptian breakfast, ful medames!

The people here are nice and I have a lot of new friends at school. I often go to my friend Rhona's house after school and we study together and sometimes we watch TV – in English!

Ⓐ.Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The underlined word " here " refers to.....

a-Egypt

b- scotland

c- school

d- garden

2- A lot of Scottish people eat porridge for.....

a-breakfast

b- lunch

c- dinner

d-snack

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

1- What things does he miss about Egypt?

.....

2- What do you thing the weather like in Scotland?

.....



②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- but – Egyptian - Scottish food – OK – food – is – better – is.

2- you - How - things - with - are?

**3- Egyptian – my – I – breakfast – miss – favorite – really.**

4- is - Our - center - in - the - apartment - city.

③. Punctuate the following:

it's never hot in scotland

**4** - Write an email of about (60) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him about your neighbourhood your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:

### Guide elements:

### Which places do you like?

### What do you do there?

### What can you see there?

**Invite him to visit you.**

To :	<div></div>
From :	<div></div>
Subject:	<div></div>







### Test on unit 1:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- New York has a lot of ..... spaces

- ☐ A- yellow      ☐ B- blue      ☐ C- green      ☐ D- black

2- There are also a lot of projects to create .....

- ☐ A- gardens      ☐ B- parks      ☐ C- forests      ☐ D- solar

3- the famous High Line passes through our.....

- ☐ A- childhood      ☐ B- country      ☐ C- environment      ☐ D- neighborhood

4- I often go there with my .....

- ☐ A- friends      ☐ B- family      ☐ C- brothers      ☐ D- sisters

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-How.....do you go to the club?

- ☐ A- always      ☐ B- usually      ☐ C- rarely      ☐ D- often

2-Many ..... plays football. He doesn't like sports.

- ☐ A- always      ☐ B- usually      ☐ C- rarely      ☐ D- often

3- We.....go to school on Fridays.

- ☐ A- always      ☐ B- never      ☐ C- rarely      ☐ D- often

4- He usually ..... to school by bus.

- ☐ A- go      ☐ B- gone      ☐ C- goes      ☐ D- going

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box

floor - view - road - park - street

Our apartment is in the city center, just next to a really cool .....called The Meadows. It's on the third .....and the park is on the other side of the ....., so we have a great .....over the trees.

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

A giant has a beautiful garden where children come to play every afternoon. However, the giant doesn't want to share his garden and builds a wall around it. The garden becomes empty and silent, and everything turns brown. The giant doesn't understand why his garden is not beautiful anymore. One day, he hears a little blue bird singing outside and children laughing. He sees that the children have come back through a hole in the garden wall and are sitting in the trees.





The leaves on the trees are green again, and flowers are opening around them. The giant feels happy to see his garden grow again, but in one corner of the garden, it is still winter. A tiny boy is standing there.

**A.** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- What is the name of the story?

a- The Generous Giant

b- The Selfish Giant

c- The Kind Giant

d- The Greedy Giant

2- The giant feels .....to see his garden grow again.

a-sad

b- bored

c- happy

d-angry

**B** Answer the following questions:

3-Why did the garden become empty and silent?

4-What did the giant do when he saw the children playing in his garden?

**5.** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- hard- urban – We – to – work – ideal – locations – always – identify.

2- out – the little – He – helps – and – boy – goes.

3- the park – People – socializing - a lot – and – for – use – sports.

**6** . Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1- How .....(usually) do you work in the community garden?

2-We .....(always) go to school on Fridays.

**7** . Punctuate the following:

alexandria is much quieter than new york

**8** . Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

Egyptian food

(fruit full of vitamins tasty food – healthy)







### Unit 2 We are all different

#### LESSON 1 - HE'S VERY CLEVER

##### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
worried	قلق	calm	هادئ	textbooks	كتاب مدرسي
recess	راحة	polite	مؤدب	organized	منظم
nervous	متوتر	messy	فوضوي	worksheets	اوراق عمل
shy	خجول	clever	ماهر ذكي	idea	فكرة

##### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
show	يعرض - يظهر - يبين	showed	shown
feel	يشعر	felt	felt

##### Expressions:

That's a good idea	الها فكرة رائعة
Welcome to our school.	مرحباً بك في مدرستنا
a bit messy	فوضوي قليلاً
Come on	هيا - تعال

##### Listen and read. How does Hazem feel today? Why?

**Asser:** Hi, Hazem. I'm Asser. You look **worried**. Is everything OK?

**Hazem:** Hi, Asser! It's my first day at school and I feel a bit **nervous** and shy.

**Asser:** Don't worry, we are all friendly. I can help you get to know the school.

**Hazem:** Really! Can you?

**Asser:** Sure. I can take you around, show you where your classroom is, and stay with you at break! Let's go meet some of my friends.

Look! There's Basel. Hey, Basel!

**Basel:** Hi Asser.

**Asser:** Hazem, this is Basel. He's very clever and he's good at math. You can ask him if you need any help with your homework! Basel, this is Hazem. He's starting school here today.

**Basel:** Hi, Hazem. Welcome to our school.

**Asser:** He's so **polite**!

**Basel:** Ha, ha! Do you have all your books yet, Hazem?

**Hazem:** I'm not sure. I have a lot of books in my room at home but I'm a bit **messy**. I'm not sure which **textbooks** I already have.

**Basel:** We can share my book today. And I have an extra copy of the **worksheets** ...

**Hazem:** Wow! You're really **organized**. Thanks, Basel!

**Asser:** Come on, I'll show where the science classroom is.





1 How does Asser help Hazem? Why?

2 Who is Basel?

3 What does Basel offer to share with Hazem?

Look at the bold words in the text. Match them to their meanings

1 kind	g not worried, relaxed
2 shy	b not tidy or organized
3 calm	h nice to others, helpful
4 clever	a tidy, careful
5 polite	e intelligent, good at school work
6 messy	f not calm, worried
7 organized	g worried about talking to people, quiet
8 nervous	h speaks carefully and correctly, shows respect

Find four other words and phrases in the dialog to describe people.

Complete the sentences

1 Sarah is very ..... She always helps people.

2 Hany is very ..... He makes me laugh all the time.

3 Salma is ..... She likes people and is helpful.

4 John is .....art. He can draw and paint very well.

### Exercise on lesson 1 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Hazem is a new ..... at school.

(A) teacher (B) student (C) nurse (D) doctor

2- Hazem was feeling ..... and shy.

(A) happy (B) sad (C) nervous (D) worried

3- Everyone was ..... and that they would help him.

(A) friendly (B) proud (C) stupid (D) unkind

4- They will stay with him at ..

(A) class (B) break (C) playground (D) lessons







②. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-..... means intelligent, good at school work

a- clever      b- kind      c- polite      d- messy

2-..... means not tidy or organized

a- clever      b- kind      c- polite      d- messy

3-..... means speaks carefully and correctly, shows respect

a- clever      b- kind      c- polite      d- messy

4-..... means nice to others, helpful

a- clever      b- kind      c- polite      d- messy

③. Read the text and answer the questions:

Asser, a student at the school, met Hazem, a new student, on his first day of school. Asser told Hazem that he would be his buddy for the week, which means he would help Hazem get to know the school and show him around. Hazem was feeling nervous and shy, but Asser assured him that everyone was friendly and that they would help him.

Asser introduced Hazem to Basel, another student at the school. Basel is very clever and good at math, so Hazem could ask him for help with his homework if he needed it. Basel also offered to share his book and worksheets with Hazem, which Hazem was grateful for.

Asser then showed Hazem where the science classroom was.

④. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Who is Hazem's buddy for his first week at school?

a- Asser      b- Basel      c- The principal      d- The science teacher

2- What does a buddy do for a new student?

a- Helps them get to know the school      b- Shows them where their classrooms are  
c- Stays with them at recess      d- All of the above

⑤. Answer the following questions:

3- What did Basel offer to share with Hazem?

.....

4- Why was Basel organized?

.....

⑥. Punctuate the following:

that s a good idea

.....





### LESSON 2 – A place which we are proud of:

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
map	خريطة	gymnasium	صالة للالعاب الرياضية	spaceship	سفينة فضاء
equipment	معدات	series	مسلسل	benches	مقاعد
experiments	تجارب	perhaps	ربما	parents	والدين

#### Extra Vocabulary:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
show	يعرض يظهر يبين	showed	shown

#### Expressions:

feel thirsty	يشعر بالعطش
Physical Education lessons	دروس التربية البدنية
five-a-side football	كرة القدم الخماسية

Look at the text and picture. What type of text is it? Choose

- 1 a poster about a school
- 2 a tourist information website
- 3 a page from a school web site

Read the text. Which school subjects are mentioned?

Welcome to El Fouad School. We are proud of our new, modern buildings and we are happy to show them to you. Please study the **map** and find out where the main buildings are, and what we use them for.

#### 1- The Ahmed Zewail Building

This is the place **where** students study science. There are four classrooms and two new laboratories. These laboratories have all the equipment, which classes need to do experiments.

#### 2- The West Court

This is a large open area where students have recess. There is a playground and playing field. There are also benches to sit on under the trees and a water fountain if you feel thirsty.





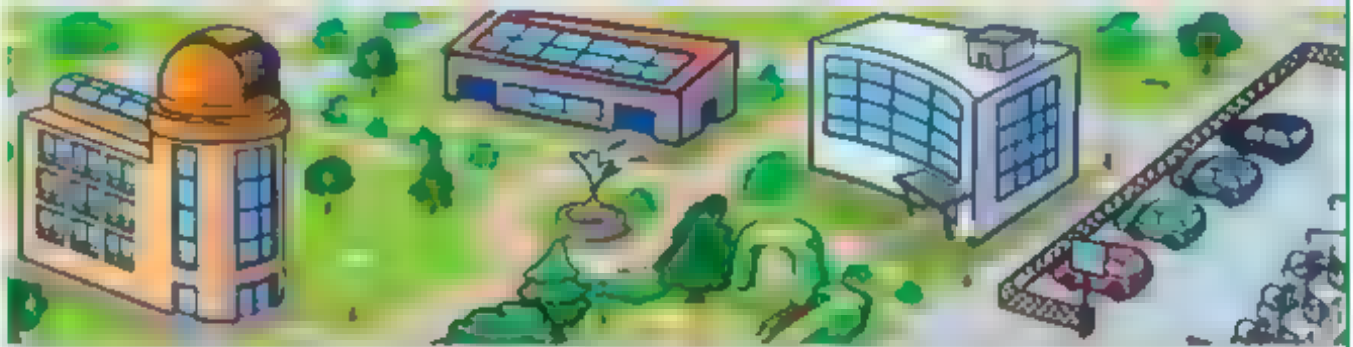


### 3- The IT Building

This is the building where you can find our computer classrooms. Students come here for their Information Technology lessons. We have over 50 desktop computers, plus laptops and tablets which students can borrow.

### 4- The 2024 Gymnasium

The yellow building is our new **gymnasium**. We use it for basketball, handball, and gymnastics during Physical Education lessons. There are some teachers who run after school sports clubs here too, like five-a-side football (Mr Sergany, math department) and dancing (Mrs Manal, French



Match the parts of the sentences. Then read again and check. Which words help join the parts?

This is the place where

These laboratories have all the equipment which

This is a large open area where

He is the teacher who

This is the building where

We have ... laptops and tablets which

There are some teachers who

students have recess.

students can borrow.

students study science.

run after school sports clubs here too.

you can find our new computer classrooms

helps in the garden.

classes need to do experiments.





Complete the sentences with **who**, **which**, or **where**

- 1- Dalia is the girl .. .....sits next to me in the English class.
- 2- An ostrich is a big bird..... can't - y.
- 3- This is the street .....my uncle lives.
- 4- I really love the red flowers .....grow in our garden.
- 5- The supermarket is the place .....we buy food.

### Language focus

We use **who**, **which**, and **where** to give more information about a particular person, thing, or place. We use these words for both singular and plural nouns.

نستخدم من ، وما ، وأين لنعطي مزيداً من المعلومات حول شخص أو شيء أو مكان معين. نستخدم هذه الكلمات لكل من الأسماء المفردة والجمع.

We can use **who** to talk about people.

Mr Sergany is the teacher **who** runs the football club.

We can use **which** to talk about things.

These are the shoes **which** I wear to school.

And we can use **where** to talk about places.

This is the building **where** we do physical education.

Remember when we use **who**, **which**, or **where**, we don't need to repeat the subject of the sentence.

تذكر عندما نستخدم من أو أي أو أين ، لا نحتاج إلى تكرار موضوع الجملة.

Mr Sergany is the teacher. Mr Sergany runs the football club.

Mr Sergany is the teacher who runs the football club.

Join the pairs of sentences using **who**, **which**, or **where**

- 1- Hany is a boy in my class. He has a pet lizard.

*Hany is a boy in my class who has a pet lizard*

- 2- These are the class computers. We use them for projects.







3- Bees are insects. Bees make honey.

4- A pharmacy is a shop. In a pharmacy you can buy medicine.

5- That is another classroom. We have science lessons in that classroom.

6- Leila is the tall girl. She has red hair.

Think of a person, thing, and place in your school. Write a sentence about each one. Use who, which, and where

1 This is the ..... (person)

2 This/These ..... (thing)

3 This ..... (place)

### Language focus

We use **-ed** adjectives to describe how a person feels.

نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي بـ **ed** لوصف شعور شخص ما.

I am **excited**! She is **interested** in science.

We use **-ing** adjectives to describe people or things that give us feelings.

ونستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي بـ **ing** لنتصف الشخص أو الشيء الذي يعطينا إحساس ما.

The football game is **exciting**. This TV show is really **interesting**.

Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentence

1 Hi Fareeda, I'm **surprised** / **surprising** to see you!

2 The children feel **bored** / **boring** when there is nothing to do.

3 His birthday party was **excited** / **exciting**.

4 I'm really **interested** / **interesting** in Ancient Egypt.

5 I was really **tired** / **tiring** last night.

6 The results of the students' last test are **surprised** / **surprising**





Read the text. Choose the correct word, a, b, or c

Wandaland is a fantasy TV **series**, which is popular with people of all age groups.

It's **interesting** because it takes place in the future on a planet called Wanda.

This is a world **which** humans live because the Earth is now too hot.

The series tells the story of a boy called Frey **who** wants to return to Earth to look for his family. Frey is a clever, quiet boy **who** finds life on Wanda **boring**.

He doesn't have many friends but he thinks **perhaps** his family is still alive, so he decides to hide on a **spaceship which** is travelling to Earth.

The problem is he doesn't really know where his **parents** are and he might not find them.

I'm **excited** to see what happens next!



### Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Wandaland is a fantasy TV series..... is popular with people.

(A) - **when** (B) - **who** (C) - **which** (D) - **where**

2-Anas is the boy.....always gets high marks.

(A) - **when** (B) - **who** (C) - **which** (D) - **where**

3- Frey finds life on Wanda is.....

(A) - **interested** (B) - **bored** (C) - **excited** (D) - **boring**

4- I'm really ..... in Egyptian history.

(A) - **interested** (B) - **bored** (C) - **excited** (D) - **boring**

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Wandaland is a fantasy TV series, which is popular with people of all age groups. It's interesting because it takes place in the future on a planet called Wanda. This is a world which humans live because the Earth is now too hot.

The series tells the story of a boy called Frey who wants to return to Earth to look for his family. Frey is a clever, quiet boy who finds life on Wanda boring.

He doesn't have many friends but he thinks perhaps his family is still alive, so he decides to hide on a spaceship which is travelling to Earth.

(A).Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Wandaland is a fantasy TV .....

a- film

b- play

c- series

d- movie







2-Wanda is a.....

a-moon

b- planet

c- star

d-lake

**B** Answer the following questions:

3-Where does Frey decide to hide?

4-Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

**3** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- to – are – you – happy – to – We – them – show.

2- on – to – He – hide – a spaceship – decides.

3- is – in – She – science – interested.

4- to – which – These – the – I – shoes – school – wear – are.

**4** Punctuate the following:

welcome to el fouad school

**5** Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

Your school buildings

( laboratories- playgrounds - IT Building - Gymnasium )

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





### LESSON 3:

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Hare	ارنب	delicious	لذيذ	interested	مهتم
scared	خائف	bravest	اشجع	laugh	يصحك

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
lie	يرقد	lay	lain
come	يأتي	came	come

#### Expressions:

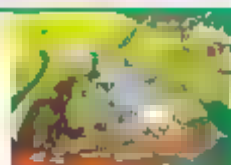
look at each other	نظر بعضهم الي بعض
jumps high in the air	قفز عالي في الهواء
For as everybody knows	كما يعلم الجميع

Listen and read the story. Who is in Hare's house?

It's a sunny day, and **Hare** lies in the grass. Suddenly, her **stomach** makes a loud noise. Hare remembers the carrots in her kitchen. She's hungry! Hare runs back home. But when she gets to her door, she stops. What is that noise? Something is moving inside Hare's house! "Is somebody there?" asks Hare. "Stay where you are!" says a loud voice.

Hare is very surprised. Who is in her house? Then the voice speaks again. "Hare, don't come in. If you come in, I'll eat you. Hares are my favorite food." Hare is very **scared**. The animal which is in her house wants to eat her. Hare runs to the forest where her clever friend Monkey lives. "Monkey, please help me!" says Hare. "There's an animal in my house, and it wants to eat me!" Monkey looks **interested**. "An animal? Let's go and see," Monkey says. They go back to Hare's house. "Who's in there?" shouts Monkey. A voice answers, "Monkey, don't come in. I'll eat you if you come in. Hares are my favorite food, but monkeys are also **delicious**." Monkey and Hare look at each other. They are both very scared. They run to the lake **where** their friend Elephant lives. "There's an animal which eats hares and monkeys in Hare's house," they tell Elephant. "We need your help!"

"Don't worry!" says Elephant. "I'm coming! I'm the biggest, strongest, **bravest** animal in the world. Nobody can eat me!" Elephant goes to Hare's door. "I'm coming in!" he shouts. "Stop!" says the animal inside. "I'm hungry and I love to







eat ..."

"You can't eat me!" shouts Elephant. "I'm the **biggest, the strongest** ..."

Suddenly, Hare's door opens, and a small mouse runs out. Elephant jumps high in the air!

He's very scared. For as everybody knows, elephants are afraid of mice!

"Help! A mouse! A mouse!" cries Elephant and he quickly runs away. Mouse looks at Hare and Monkey. "I'm sorry," she says. "Are you angry?" Hare and Monkey start to **laugh**. "No, we're not angry," they say. "Elephant's face was so funny!"

The all laugh again. Then Hare goes inside to finally eat her carrots

**Who says each thing in the story? Read and write the names Elephant Hare Monkey Mouse**

- 1 "Is somebody there?" asked .....
- 2 "There's an animal in my house," said .....
- 3 "An animal? Let's go and see." Said.....
- 4 "I'll eat you if you come in," said.....
- 5 "I'm the biggest, strongest, bravest animal in the world," said.....
- 6 "Are you angry?" said.....

### Tip!

When characters speak in stories, we show it with punctuation called quotation marks:

عندما تتكلم شخصية في قصة نظهر ذلك عن طريق علامات الترقيم التي تسمى علامات تنصيص "....."

"Hares are my favorite food." "Don't worry!"

We put quotation marks before and after the sentence.

نضع علامات الترقيم قبل وبعد النص.

We use verbs like **say, shout, and ask** to say who is speaking.

نستخدم أفعال مثل قال و صاح أو سأل لنقول من المتحدث.

"What do you mean?" asked Monkey.

"I thought you were angry," said Mouse.





### PRONUNCIATION

The letter “u” makes the sound

/ʌ/

Sun – run – fun – gun – cut – hug  
- rug

The letter “a” makes the sound /æ/

Sad – man – fan – dad – bad –  
can – class

*Look and listen. Then listen and repeat:*



Cut يقطع



Cat قطة



truck شاحنة



Track طريق مسار

Is the sound the same as cat or cut? Listen and check

	cat	cut
1 animal		
2 hungry		
3 stomach		
4 funny		
5 angry		
6 come		

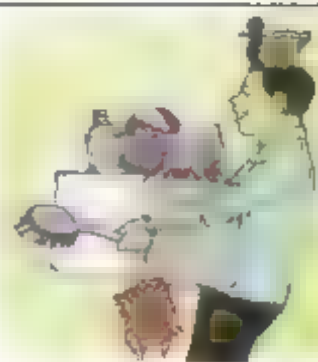
Happy Harry has some nuts.

Happy Harry has some nuts and a duck.

Happy Harry has some nuts, a duck,  
and some honey.

Happy Harry has some nuts, a duck,  
some honey, and a brush.

Happy Harry has some nuts, a duck,  
some honey, a brush, and an onion







### CEIL – MATH

#### Estimating numbers:

تقريب الأعداد:

When we don't need to calculate exactly, we **estimate** an **approximate** number. We can round decimal numbers up or down to the nearest whole number:

عندما لا نحتاج إلى الحساب بدقة ، فإننا نقدر الرقم تقديراً تقريبياً. يمكننا تقريب الأعداد العشرية لأعلى أو لأسفل لأقرب عدد صحيح:

$$2.66 \rightarrow 3.00$$

$$3.5 \rightarrow 4.00$$

**Round these measurements up or down to the nearest whole number**

1-  $2.03 = \dots\dots\dots m$

2-  $12.96 = \dots\dots\dots m$

3-  $1.11 = \dots\dots\dots m$

Hatem's classroom wall needs painting. The class calculate how much paint they need to paint the wall. They measure the wall and write down the measurements.

$$\text{Wall} = h \text{ 2.66 m } \times w \text{ 7.95 m }$$

To estimate how much paint they need, the students round their measurements up to the nearest whole number, then multiply them to estimate the area to paint:

$$2.66 (\rightarrow 3.00) \times 7.95 (\rightarrow 8.00) = 24 \text{ m}^2$$

Then they look on the internet to see many cans of paint they need.

Each can covers **22** square meters, so the students need **2** cans (**44** square meters) to cover **24** square meters. They will have at least **20** liters left over.

**Round up these measurements to the nearest whole number. Multiply them to estimate the area for painting. How many cans of paint do you need for each area?**

1  $2.12 \text{ m } \times 3.85 \text{ m } = \dots\dots\dots \text{m}^2, \dots\dots\dots \text{can(s)}$

2  $7.65 \text{ m } \times 4.3 \text{ m } = \dots\dots\dots \text{m}^2, \dots\dots\dots \text{can(s)}$





### Exercise on lesson 3:

①. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Hare is a .....

- ☐ A- cat                      ☐ B- monkey                      ☐ C- mouse                      ☐ D- rabbit

2- Hare likes to eat.....

- ☐ A- fish                      ☐ B- carrot                      ☐ C- meat                      ☐ D- elephants

3- Elephant are afraid of.....

- ☐ A- rabbits                      ☐ B- cats                      ☐ C- mice                      ☐ D- monkeys

4- ..... is used to describe highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

- ☐ A- ugly                      ☐ B- bad                      ☐ C- delicious                      ☐ D- terrible

5- The where her clever friend Monkey lives

- ☐ A- forest                      ☐ B- sea                      ☐ C- ocean                      ☐ D- lake

②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- in - Hare - the - her - remembers - kitchen - carrots.

2- her - Who - in - house - is?

3- both - scared - They - very - are.

4- are - of - Elephants - mice - afraid.

③. Punctuate the following:

an animal? Let's go and see, Monkey says

④. Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

A story you read

( Hare – Monkey – Elephant - Mouse )

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....







### LESSON 4 • WRITING

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
fur	فرو	claws	مخالب	include	يشمل يتضمن
independent	مستقل	well-being	رفاهية سعادة	touch	يلمس

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

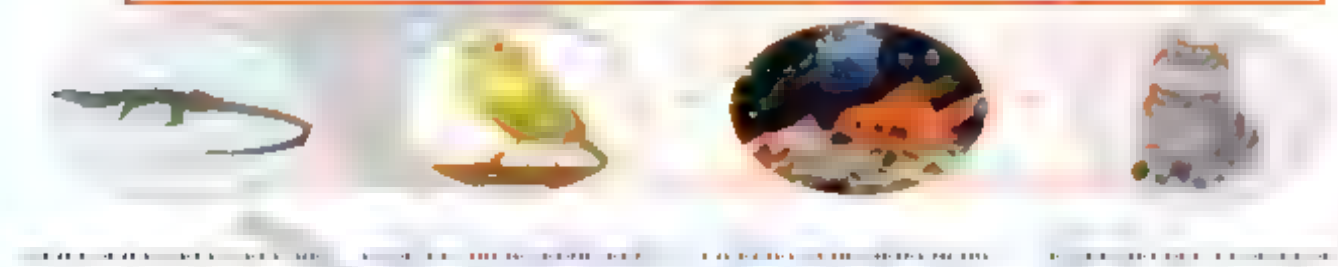
Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
take	يأخذ	took	taken

#### Expressions:

when you pet a cat	عندما تداعب قطة
sharp claws and teeth	مخالب وأسنان حادة

Look at the pets. Write the words

lizard	fish	cat	bird
--------	------	-----	------



Hany has to write about the best animal to keep as a pet. Read his notes. Decide which are positive (P) and which are negative (N)

#### Cats as pets

calm – P	not always friendly	have soft fur	beautiful
clean	independent	have sharp claws and teeth	petting a cat makes you happy

Read Hany's essay. Answer the questions

1 Which of the positive points does Hany include?

.....

2 Does he include any of the negative points? Which ones?

.....

3 What does he say about the negative points? Why?

.....





### Cats Are the Best Pet

Cats are my favorite animals and I think they make the best pets. They are beautiful with soft **fur**, which is nice to touch. They are clean and calm animals which are usually friendly. They like people but they are **independent**, so you don't need to take them for a walk every day. It is true that cats have sharp **claws** and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared. People also say that when you pet a cat, it makes you happy, so they are good for your well-being too.



### Tip!

You can use **but** to join two contrasting ideas in a sentence. For example, you can mention a negative point, then use **but** to explain why it's not really a problem.

نستطيع ان نستخدم كلمة **but** لنتربط بين فكرتين متناقضتين في جملة واحدة علي سبيل المثال يمكن ذكر نقطة سلبية ثم نستخدم **but** لنشرح لم هي ليست مشكلة.

It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared.

Join these phrases to make single sentences. Use **but**

1 I like most types of fruit. I don't like mangoes.

*I like most types of fruit, but I don't like mangoes.*

2 We want to go to the beach. It's raining today.

3 Lizards make good pets. It's difficult to find food for them.

4 My new school is great. It's far from my house.

5 Dalia is polite and clever. She isn't friendly

Write a paragraph about your pet in your notebook. Use your notes from Exercise 5 and add a photo. Write 80–100 words

Remember to:

- use adjectives about personality
- use which to make longer sentences
- use **but** to contrast ideas
- say why you like your pet







### LESSON 5 - PROJECT

#### Think and take notes

You are going to make a leaflet with a map of your school to help new students find their way around.

- 1 Make a list of the buildings in your school.
- 2 Include any areas where you can have meals, do sports, or relax at recess.
- 3 Are there spaces for cars or bikes?
- 4 Where are the entrances?

#### Read and do

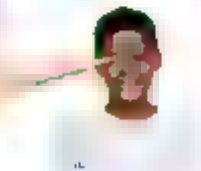
- 1 Draw a map of the school. Color the buildings or different areas. Write a number on each one.
- 2 Include the entrance(s) to the school and the streets around it.
- 3 Write the 'key' for the map. Write the heading KEY. List the numbers and names of each building/area.
- 4 Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?

Explain your map to the class

- 1 Display your map on the classroom wall.
- 2 Say the names of the places.
- 3 Explain what you do in each one.



Number 4 is the Information technology building. We have our IT lessons there. It has a lot of computers and tablets in it.



#### Complete the words for the photos

					
clever	p...l...te	Ne...vo...s	c....l...	Or...na...zed	k...n...

#### Complete the sentences with who, which or where

- 1 Mrs Sohair is the French teacher .....is always calm and helpful.
- 2 Is that the house..... your uncle lives?
- 3 This is the math question..... I don't understand.
- 4 Are these the clothes..... you want to take on holiday?
- 5 Is Magdy the boy..... lives in your building?
- 6 This is the classroom. .... we study science.





### Exercise on lesson 4 & 5:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- It is true that cats have ..... claws.

- Ⓐ short      Ⓑ small      Ⓒ sharp      Ⓓ hard

2- Cats only use claws and teeth when they are .....

- Ⓐ happy      Ⓑ scared      Ⓒ sad      Ⓓ excited

3- People say that when you ..... a cat, it makes you happy.

- Ⓐ put      Ⓑ met      Ⓒ hit      Ⓓ pet

4- Cats are beautiful with soft.....

- Ⓐ fur      Ⓑ hair      Ⓒ skin      Ⓓ cloth

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Cats are my favourite animals and I think they make the best pets. They are beautiful with soft fur, which is nice to touch. They are clean and calm animals which are usually friendly. They like people but they are independent, so you don't need to take them for a walk every day. It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared. People also say that when you pet a cat, it makes you happy, so they are good for your well-being too.

Ⓐ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1-Cats are ..... friendly.

- a-never      b- rarely      c- usually      d-sometimes

2-The underlined pronon "they" refers to.....

- a-people      b- pets      c- claws      d-cats

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3-Why are cats good for your well-being?

.....

4-Why do you think cats are the best pets ?

.....

③ .Punctuate the following:

cats are my favorite animals

.....







### Test on unit 2 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The ..... building is our new gymnasium.

- (A) white (B) red (C) green (D) yellow

2- We use it during Physical Education .....

- (A) books (B) library (C) lessons (D) break

3- There are some teachers who run ..... school.

- (A) after (B) before (C) when (D) next

4- We use gymnasium ..... basketball, handball, and gymnastics.

- (A) at (B) for (C) in (D) on

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Your ..... is a student who helps you get to know the school

- (A) teacher (B) buddy (C) father (D) son

2- Mr Sergany is the teacher ..... runs the football club.

- (A) when (B) where (C) which (D) who

3-.....means intelligent, good at school work.

- (A) shy (B) messy (C) clever (D) nervous

4- The children feel ..... when there is nothing to do.

- (A) bored (B) boring (C) exciting (D) interesting

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

beautiful - friendly - animals - quiet - touch

Cats are my favorite .....and I think they make the best pets. They are .....with soft fur, which is nice to..... They are clean and calm animals which are usually.....

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Hare is hungry and goes home to eat some carrots. When she gets to her house, she hears a noise inside. She calls out, but a voice warns her not to come in or the animal will eat her. Hare is scared and runs to get her friend Monkey for help. Monkey and Hare go back to the house, but the voice warns them away again. They run to get Elephant for help. Elephant is confident that he can defeat the animal, but when he sees that it is a small mouse, he runs away in fear. Hare, Monkey, and the mouse all laugh at Elephant's reaction.





The moral of the story is that even the biggest and strongest animals can be afraid of something small and seemingly insignificant. It is also a reminder that we should not judge others based on their appearance.

**A.** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Hare asked her friend Monkey ..... help.

a- at

b- for

c- by

d- of

2- Elephant is confident that he can the animal

a- eat

b- drink

c- defeat

d- play

**B.** Answer the following questions:

3- What does Elephant do when sees the mouse ?

4- What is the moral of the story?

**C.** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- very – all – We – friendly – are.

2- for – here – their – Students – lessons – come - Information Technology.

3- favorite – Cats – my – are – animals.

**D.** Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1- This is the city.....(what) my uncle lives.

2- Mr Abdelbary is the teacher .....(which) runs the football club.

**E.** Punctuate the following:

don t worry, stay calm

**F.** Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

A day with your friends in the school

(happy day – playground – laboratory - gymnasium)

.....

.....

.....

.....







## Unit 3 – Vacation plans

### LESSON 1 – LET'S GO QUAD BIKING ON TUESDAY

#### Important Vocabulary:



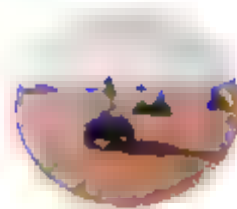
souk سوق



Rollercoaster  
قطار الملاهي



Take photos  
يلتقط صورا



Quad biking  
ركوب دراجات رباعية



Minaret مئذنة



palace فلاح



Guide مرشد سياحي



Librarian امين مكتبة

#### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
vacation	إجازة	sunset	غروب الشمس	carnival	كرنفال
activities	أنشطة	explore	يستكشف	trip	رحلة قصيرة

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
take	يأخذ	took	taken
go	يذهب	went	gone
ride	يركب	rode	ridden

#### Expressions:

visit the museum	يزور المتحف
go quad biking	يركب دراجة رباعية
ride on a rollercoaster	يركب الاقواسية (قطار الموت)
climb the Bab Zuweila minaret	يتسلق مئذنة باب زويلة
explore the souks	يستكشف الأسواق
That sounds cool	هذا يبدو لطيفا





**Samer:** I'm excited about our **vacation** this week, Basel.

**Basel:** Me too! Why don't we try new places! We can travel to **Cairo**. There are lots to see there.

**Samer:** Yes, we can visit the **Manial palace museum** first. If we go to the museum on **Sunday**. on **Monday**. We can take photos for my school Project.

**Basel:** Okay, cool! My mom can go with us. She loves museums. Let's also go to the theme park and ride on the rollercoaster.

**Samer:** Okay! Let's do that on **Tuesday**. There also some places outside **Cairo** that look interesting.

**Basel:** Like what?

**Samer:** you can **go quad biking in the desert** in **Giza**. If we take the bus we will arrive in about 30 minutes.

**Basel:** Great! We can go early on **Wednesday** and come back to the hotel before evening.

**Samer:** What else we can do?

**Basel:** Let's **climb the Bab Zuweila minaret**. On **Thursday** it's difficult but the view from the top is beautiful. If we are there in the late afternoon, we can watch the sunset over the city.

**Samer:** cool and in morning And in the morning we can **explore the souks**! They're near the minaret.

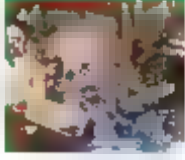


**Basel:** Great! **Cairo** here we come!



### Listen again. Match the days to the activities

1 Sunday	go quad biking in the desert
2 Monday	visit a museum
3 Tuesday	ride on a rollercoaster
4 Wednesday	explore the souks
5 Thursday (morning)	take photos at the Manial Palace
6 Thursday (afternoon)	climb the Bab Zuweila minaret

### Look and write expressions a-f from Exercise 2 under photos 1-6

		
explore the souks		







### Exercise on lesson 1:

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- you can go quad ..... in the desert.

- (A) bike                      (B) biking                      (C) bikes                      (D) the bike

2- I love ..... new places!

- (A) visit                      (B) visits                      (C) visiting                      (D) visited

3- Let's the Bab Zuweila minaret.

- (A) climb                      (B) climbs                      (C) climbing                      (D) climbed

3- The first bus leaves at ten o'clock the morning.

- (A) at                      (B) for                      (C) on                      (D) in

② Read the text and answer the questions:

Samer and Basel are planning their trip to Cairo. They are excited about the trip and want to plan some activities. They discuss visiting the museum first, followed by taking photos at the Manial Palace on Monday. Samer's mom will join them as she loves museums. They also plan to visit some places outside Cairo, such as Giza City, where they can go quad biking in the desert and ride on a rollercoaster at the carnival. Basel asks how they can get to Giza City, and Samer suggests taking a bus from Cairo. They find a bus company that goes to Giza City on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, with the first bus leaving at ten o'clock in the morning. The journey takes about 30 minutes, and they arrive at Giza City bus station at 10:30 am. Samer suggests asking his dad to book the bus tickets, and his sister Randa will also join them as she loves carnivals. Basel suggests climbing the Bab Zuweila minaret on Thursday to watch the sunset over the city. In the morning, they plan to explore the souks near the minaret.

(A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The journey to Giza City takes about ..... minutes.

- a- three                      b- thirteen                      c- thirty                      d- thirty

2- They will visit the museum on .....

- a- Monday                      b- Tuesday                      c- Wednesday                      d- Thursday

(B) Answer the following questions:





3-How do they go to Giza City?

4-When will they climb the Bab Zuweila minaret ?

③. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- museum – Should – visit – the – first – we?

2- to – How – we – City – get – Giza – do?

3- at – first - o'clock – The – bus – leaves – ten.

4- excited – our - I'm – vacation – really – about.

④. Punctuate the following:

let s visit giza city on tuesday

⑧. Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

" Your vacation "

Where do you go?

–

What did you do?







### LESSON 2 - IF WE BOOK THE TOUR TODAY, IT'S CHEAPER

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
early bird	الطائر المبكر	credit card	بطاقة إئتمان	suggest	يقترح
discount	تخفيض	travel	يسافر	prefer	يفضل

Circle the correct answer, a or b

1 Samer says the bus takes

a less time than the train.

b more time than the train

2 The "early bird" discount means tickets cost less

a when you book before you travel.

b on the day of travel.

3 Samer's mom prefers to sit next to

a Samer's dad.

b the window.

4 Samer suggests the family sits in the

a same row.

b red seats.

5 To pay for the tickets online Samer's dad needs his

a bank details.

b credit card

#### Language focus

We use clauses with **if** or **when** plus present tense verbs, or a modal verb like **can**, to talk about facts.

تستخدم الحالة الصفرية من **If / when** مع الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق.

**If we go by bus, it is quicker.**

**When you book online, you can also choose which seats you want.**

The clause with **if/when** can come at the start of the sentence, or at the end.

When it comes first, we separate the two clauses with a comma.

عندما تبدأ الجملة بـ **if / when** ن فصل بين الجملتين بعلامة الكوما.

**If you press the button, the tablet switches off.**

The tablet **switches off if you press** this button.

In questions, the clause with **if/when** usually comes at the end.

عند تكوين السؤال غالباً ما ياتي الجزء الخاص بـ **if / when** في النهاية.

How can we get to Giza **if we miss the bus?**

Does your aunt always cook feteer **when you visit her?**





Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- 1- If you..... (**heat**) sugar, it..... (**melt**).
- 2- If you..... (**find**) my keys, please..... (**call**) this number.
- 3- It .....(**mean**) there's dust in the sky when the clouds.....(**be**) red.
- 4- My English always .....(**get better**) if I..... . (**study**) the lessons again at home.
- 5- Please .....(**tell**) me if you .....(**need**) anything.

Put the words in order. Write the sentences in your notebook:

- 1 buy / two T-shirts, / you / free / get / one / When / you

*When you buy two T-shirts, you get one free.*

- 2- don't water / Plants / if / die / you / them

- 3- press / you / this / button, / the red light / turns on / If

- 4- eat / too much cake, / stomach ache / I / if / I get

- 5- doesn't work / The TV / don't use / the remote control / if / you

- 6- sees / a bee, / my cat / tries / to catch / it / When / she

Use the prompts and If to complete the dialogs. Write the sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check

- 1-**Hazem:** Mom, there's a problem with the freezer. It isn't working.

**Mom:** The freezer / not work / you not close / the door / properly

*The freezer doesn't work if you don't close the door properly.*

- 2-**Leila:** Mrs Manal, can we use pencils in the test?

**Teacher:** No sorry, you can't. tell / me / now / you / not have / a black pen

- 3-**Karim:** What does this word mean, Sherif?

**Sherif:** I don't know. look it up / a dictionary / you / not know / a word

- 4-**Dad:** Please turn the music down, Rana. It's too loud!

**Rana:** But Dad, I / not can / study / it / be / too quiet

- 5-**Selim:** What happens / you / block / a person / social media?

**Dalia:** You don't get any messages from them.







Complete the text about study tips with the correct form of the verbs in the box

**check – concentrate – eat – finish – have – remember – try – work – write**

Study for about 30 minutes but no longer if you 1..... to study for hours without a break, you can't concentrate. When you 2..... regular breaks, you 3..... more. It's also better to study at the same time each day. People's brains 4..... better if they have a regular routine. Also, don't study when you're hungry! If you 5..... a healthy meal at lunchtime, you can 6..... better in the afternoon. It's helpful if you 7..... down a list of what you want to do each time your study. Then you can 8..... it off on the list when you 9..... studying and feel proud!

### Language focus

We use prepositions of time at, on, and in, to say when something happens.

**We use at with times:**

تستخدم مع الأوقات:

at midnight, at eight o'clock, at lunchtime

**We use on with days and dates:**

تستخدم مع التواريخ:

on Friday, on my birthday, on August 17th

**We use in with months, seasons, and years:**

تستخدم مع الشهور والفصول والسنين:

in August, in summer, in 2023

Complete the sentences with at, in, or on

- 1- We celebrate Sham El-Nessim .....spring.
- 2- Let's meet outside the school .....10:30 am.
- 3- We had a science class .....Monday.
- 4- They went on a trip to the Red Sea..... July.
- 5- Great news! I'm having a party .. .....my birthday!
- 6- What did you do .....the weekend?

### Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-He always watches TV ..... night.

Ⓐ on

Ⓑ at

Ⓒ of

Ⓓ in



☒ A on ☐ B at ☐ C of ☐ D in

☐ A on ☐ B at ☐ C of ☐ D in

☐ A-on ☐ B-at ☐ C-of ☐ D-in

☐ A switch      ☐ B switching      ☐ C switched      ☐ D switches

**A** what      **B** why      **C** when      **D** while

**A-on**      **B-at**      **C-of**      **D-in**

**A** - off      **B** - if      **C** - of      **D** - in

⑦. Punctuate the following:

plants die if you don't water them

**7- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him how he can study well your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.**

**guiding elements:** ( 30 minutes - a break - same time – hungry )

To :	<input type="text"/>
From :	<input type="text"/>
Subject:	<input type="text"/>

### LESSON 3 – Fatima faces her fear:

### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
view	منظر	disappoint	يحبط	incredible	غير معقول
heights	مرتفعات	fear	خوف	below	تحت. اسفل
secret	سِر	reach	يصل	proud	فخور
deer	الهيسية	politely	بأنب	hisses	هسيسة

### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
go	یفتاب	went	gone
see	پری	saw	seen

**Expressions:**

climb up to the top	يَسلُقُ للقمة
doesn't want to disappoint her cousin	لا تريد ان تحبط أخت عمها
Dome of Abu Al-Hawa	قبة أبو الهوا
to look at the view	لكي تنظر للمنظر الطبيعي
proud to live in such a fantastic place!	فخورة ان في مكان رائع كهذا
muddy puddle	بركة موحلة

**Look at the pictures. What do you think the story is about? (✓)**

**a** tall buildings **b** a typical day for a teenage girl **c** a visit to a famous monument

Fatima's favorite cousin Amal comes to visit her. It is Amal's first time in Aswan. She's very excited. She wants to see all the famous places.



Amal shows Fatima a photo. "Can we go visit Dome of Abu Al-Hawa? We can climb up to the top – there's a great view from there!"



Fatima doesn't know what to say. She wants to make Amal happy, but she has a secret: she is afraid of heights. How can she climb the minaret?



Fatima doesn't want to disappoint her cousin, so she decides to face her fear. "That's a good idea," she says, "Let's go on Tuesday in the afternoon watch the sunset."







It's Tuesday and the girls are at Dome of Abu Al-Hawa. After a long climb, they **reach** the top. **Fatima's** face is white. She is very scared. But **Amal** takes her hand



**Fatima** feels **calmer**. She lifts her head to look at the **view**. It is **incredible**.



She can see all of the **city below** her. Suddenly she doesn't feel scared any more. She feels **proud** to live in such a fantastic place!

**Read and listen again. Answer the questions**

1- Who comes to visit Fatima?

2- Why is Fatima not sure about the visit to the Dome?

3- Why do you think she decides to go?

4- When does she suggest they go to Dome of Abu Al-Hawa?

5- Why does Amal take Fatima's hand and tell her to breathe slowly?

6- Why is Fatima proud at the end of the story?

### Tip!

Pictures can help you **understand** what a story is about and give you **extra detail**. For example, the **background** can show you where the action happens, and the faces of the **characters** can tell you how they feel at that moment.

يمكن أن تساعدك الصور على فهم موضوع القصة وتمنحك تفاصيل إضافية. على سبيل المثال، يمكن أن تظهر لك الخلفية مكان حدوث الحدث، ويمكن أن تخبرك وجوه الشخصيات بما يشعرون به في تلك اللحظة.

**Look carefully at the pictures and answer the questions. Write sentences in your notebook**

1 What do you think Fatima and Amal say to each other when they meet in picture 1?

2 How does Fatima feel in picture 3? Why?





3 Where are the girls in picture 5? How does Fatima feel? How does Amal feel?

4 What does Fatima see in picture 6? How does her feeling change?

### Story:

Listen and read the story. How many times does Tiger try to eat Dear in the forest?

Little Deer runs through the forest. He comes to a beautiful, blue lake and decides to stop for a drink of water. Just then, he sees Wolf. Wolf has a drink from the lake. "Oh no!" says Little Deer. I can't drink from the same lake as Wolf. Wolf wants to eat me!"

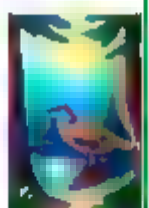
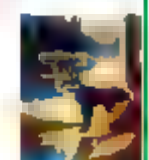
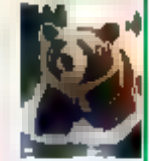
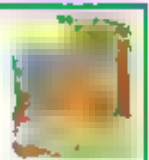
Little Deer runs on through the forest. Next, he comes to a river. The river is cool and clear. But as Little Deer goes to drink from it, he sees Bear. Bear has a drink from the river. "Oh no!" says Little Deer. "I can't drink from the same river as Bear. Bear wants to eat me!"

Little Deer runs on through the forest. He comes to a small stream. The stream sparkles in the sun. "Finally!" he says. I can have a... Oh no! Little Deer sees Fox. "I can't drink from the same stream as Fox. Fox wants to eat me!"

Little Deer runs on through the forest. He comes to a large puddle. It isn't blue like the lake. It isn't cool and clear like the river. And it doesn't sparkle like the stream. But Little Deer is very thirsty now!

Just then, Little Deer sees Little Bird. Little Bird sees Little Deer, too, but she isn't afraid. Little Bird has a drink from the puddle. Little Deer watches Little Bird. "Hmm, he thinks. "If Little Bird can be brave, I can be brave, too!"

Little Deer goes back to the beautiful, blue lake. He sees Wolf, Bear, and Fox. But this time, Little Deer goes to the lake and has a drink. it is delicious! Little Deer feels happy and proud.



How does little bird help little Deer?

Why does little Deer feel happy and proud at the end?





### PRONUNCIATION

/ <b>w</b> / as I <b>w</b> ow – <b>w</b> ine - <b>w</b> ick	/ <b>v</b> / as in <b>v</b> ow – <b>v</b> ine - <b>v</b> ick
white – worm – went – walk – with – - wolf – wearing – watch.	visit – very – village – vintage – violin – vegetables – volcano

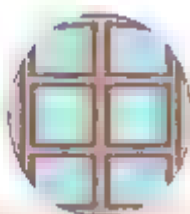
Look and listen. The listen again and repeat



water



wolf



window



volcano



violin



vegetables

Listen and circle the word you hear

1- a wet    b vet

2- a veil    b whale

3- a vest    b west

Listen. Complete the words with v or w

1-.... alk

3-.... eb

5-.... orm

7-.... ater

2-... an

4-.... lsit

6-..... ase

8-..... indow

Listen, read, and repeat

1-The white worm went for a walk with a white wolf wearing a watch.

2- I visited a very old village and bought a vintage violin.

### Exercise on lesson 3 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Be brave and.....your fear.

Ⓐ leg

Ⓑ nose

Ⓒ face

Ⓓ face







2-In the forest animals come to .....for a nice cool drink.

- (A) ocean (B) lake (C) sea (D) fridge

3-.....is something that is kept hidden or not known to others.

- (A) secret (B) news (C) hobby (D) information

4- The snake..... and tries to bite Tiger!

- (A) speaks (B) shouts (C) cries (D) hisses

(2) .Read the text and answer the questions:

Tiger finds Little Deer in a cave. "Oh Tiger," says Little Deer. "Now, the king wants me to look after his belt." Little Deer shows him something on the ground. It's long and thin with beautiful colors. Tiger says, "Let me see!" But it isn't a belt. It's a snake! It hisses and tries to bite Tiger! Little Deer sings as he runs away. "Here I am! Little Deer, that's me. I'm so clever. You can't catch me!"

(A).Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1-The snake was long and .....with beautiful colors.

- a-fat b- short c- thin d-old

2- Tiger finds Little Deer in a .....

- a-car b- hole c- nest d- cave

(B) Answer the following questions:

1-Who is cleverer, little deer or the tiger? Why?

2-What does the snake try to do with Tiger?

(3).Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- below – of – She – see – the – city – all – her – can.

2- can't – me – You – catch.

3- to – her – Fatima – cousin – want – disappoint – doesn't.

4- Deer – a tree – Tiger – Little – under – finds.

(4) .Punctuate the following:

i m so clever





### LESSON 4 - WRITING

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
guess	يخمن	Orient Train	قطار الشرق	jungle	ادغال
fantasy	خيال	Waterfall	شلال	ocean	محيط
myths	خرافة	Raging River	النهر الثائر	realistic	واقعي
legend	أسطورة	simulation	محاكاة	mountains	جبال
fairy tales	حكايات	environment	بيئة	tropical	استوائي

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	past participle
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
feel	يشعر	felt	felt

#### Expressions:

I want to tell you all about it.	أريد أن أخبرك عنها
light effects	تأثيرات الضوء
with big screens all around you	بشاشات كبيرة حولنا من كل اتجاه
I can't wait	لا أستطيع الانتظار

#### Tip!

A **blog** post should have a **title** and **date**, and use informal language and first person pronouns (I, my, me). It has to include a **personal story**, and it usually gives the writer's **opinions** and **feelings** about their **experiences**. Bloggers often add **photos** to make their blogs more attractive.

يجب أن يكون لمشاركة المدونة عنوان وتاريخ ، وأن تستخدم لغة غير رسمية وصيغ الشخص الأول (أنا ، أنا ، إل) يجب أن يتضمن قصة شخصية ، وعادة ما يعطي آراء الكاتب ومشاعره حول تجاربهم. غالبًا ما يضيف المدونون صورًا لجعل مدوناتهم أكثر جاذبية.

Nashwa's blog  
ARCHIVE

BLOG HOME ABOUT ME LINKS

#### All the fun of the Carnival!

Tuesday June 3rd

Today is my birthday and **guess** where I am? I'm with my family for my special birthday surprise at **carnival**! I want to tell you all about it.

When you arrive at the park you are suddenly in a world of **fantasy** and **fairy**

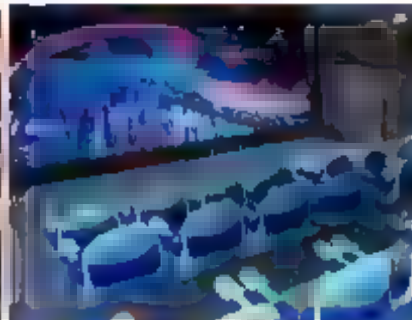




**tales** – it's really exciting. There is a lot to see and do here. There are amazing rides to try like the **rollercoaster** (if you're brave!), and theaters where you can watch shows and concerts. There are places to eat and stores ,too.

The children's section has nine rides including the **Orient Train**. We have tickets for that at **10** o'clock. My brother **Hasim** loves water rides, so he wants to go on some of those later this morning. At **eleven thirty** we have tickets for the **Waterfalls** ride it has some high sections so it's a bit scary, and you get very wet!

In the afternoon Dad and I want to go to the **simulation** theatre. You sit in your seat with big screens all around you, and there are sound and light effects. it feels like you're in different **places** around the world – **tropical jungles**, snowy **mountains**, even under the **ocean**. It's very **realistic** – I can't wait! What a great birthday present – thanks Mom and Dad!



Plan your own blog post about a place you like visiting. Think about these things and use the mind map to help you make notes

- Where is the place?
- What can you do there?
- What adjectives do you think describe it?
- Who is with you?
- Why do you like it?

Supernov's blog

BLOG HOME

ABOUT ME

LINKS

ARCHIVE

.....

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### LESSON 5 - PROJECT

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
destination	وجهة	explore	يستكشف	brochure	نشرة منشور
relax	يستريح هادي	monastery	دير	description	وصف

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
see		saw	seen
eat		ate	eaten

#### Expressions:

by the Red Sea	بجوار البحر الاحمر
St Catherine's monastery	دير سانت كاترين

<p><b>Sharm el-Sheikh – an amazing holiday destination!</b></p> <p>Sharm el-Sheikh is an interesting and busy town in Egypt by the Red Sea. There are lots of things to see and do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• swim in the sea</li> <li>• <b>relax</b> at the beach</li> <li>• <b>explore</b> the town</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• visit St Catherine's <b>monastery</b></li> <li>• go quad biking in the desert</li> <li>• ride on a camel</li> <li>• eat good food</li> </ul>	
---	---	---	--

#### Work on your own. Think and research

1- Think about a place you visited. Make a list of things you can see and do there.

1- فكر في مكان زرتة. قم بإعداد قائمة بالاشياء التي يمكنك رؤيتها والقيام بها هناك.

2- Do some research on four of the things and make notes. **Where** is it?

**How** do you get there? **How much** does it cost? **What** can you do or see?

2- قم ببعض البحث عن اربعة من الاشياء وقم بتدوين الملاحظات. أين هي؟ كيف تصل إلى هناك؟ كم يكلف؟ ماذا يمكنك ان تفعل أو ترى؟

#### Read and do. Make a tourist brochure about the place you chose

1- Find some photos or pictures of the places you want to include in your **brochure**.

2- Write a **description** of each place under the photos. Include opening times,





how to get there, and information about tickets.

3- Check that the spelling, grammar, and punctuation is correct.

- 1 - ابحث عن بعض الصور أو الصور للأماكن التي تريد تضمينها في الكتيب الخاص بك.
- 2 - أكتب وصف لكل مكان تحت الصور . قم بتضمين أوقات العمل وكيفية الوصول إلى هناك ومعلومات حول التذاكر.
- 3- التأكد من صحة الإملاء والتحو وعلامات الترقيم.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Look and write what the people are doing

<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>





### Circle the correct prepositions

- 1- My birthday is **in** / **on** winter.
- 2- Let's go to the library **on** / **at** Tuesday.
- 3- I often get up late **on** / **in** Sundays.
- 4- Dina does her homework **on** / **in** the weekend.
- 5- We visit my cousins in Aswan **at** / **in** July.

### Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

#### ① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- Sharm el-Sheikh is an interesting and busy ..... in Egypt.  
☐ A- city                      ☐ B- town                      ☐ C- country                      ☐ D- village
- 2- Sharm el-Sheikh is ..... the Red Sea.  
☐ A- on                      ☐ B- in                      ☐ C- by                      ☐ D- for
- 3- You can ..... at the beach in Sharm el-Sheikh.  
☐ A- relax                      ☐ B- swim                      ☐ C- fly                      ☐ D- jump
- 4- You can ..... in the sea in Sharm el-Sheikh.  
☐ A- relax                      ☐ B- swim                      ☐ C- fly                      ☐ D- jump

#### ② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- ..... is an occasion or period of public enjoyment and entertainment.  
☐ A- meating                      ☐ B- carnival                      ☐ C- lecture                      ☐ D- walking
- 2- visit St Catherine's ..... in Sharm el-Sheikh.  
☐ A- zoo                      ☐ B- cinema                      ☐ C- museum                      ☐ D- monastery
- 3- Sharm el-Sheikh – an amazing holiday!  
☐ A- space                      ☐ B- distance                      ☐ C- destination                      ☐ D- river
- 4- You have to be ..... to try the rollercoaster.  
☐ A- clever                      ☐ B- careless                      ☐ C- kind                      ☐ D- brave

#### ③ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Luxor is a city in southern Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile River. Luxor is famous for its many ancient monuments, including the Karnak Temple, the Luxor Temple, and the Valley of the Kings. Luxor is a popular tourist destination and is known as the "World's Greatest Open-Air Museum". It is a **fascinating** place to learn about ancient Egyptian history and culture. Luxor is a fascinating and







unforgettable place to visit. It is a city where you can step back in time and explore the ancient world of the pharaohs.

**(A)** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Luxor is on the .....bank of the Nile

a-east                      b- west                      c- south                      d-north

2-The underlined word "fascinating" close in meaning to.....

a-borng                      b- ugly                      c- horrible                      d-attractive

**(B)** Answer the following questions:

3-What is Luxor famous for ?

4-Mention three monuments you can visit in Luxor ?

**(4)** Punctuate the following:

we have tickets for that at 10 o'clock

### Test on unit 3 :

**(1)** Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Little Deer runs on through the .....

☐ A- Jungle                      ☐ B- street                      ☐ C- forest                      ☐ D- road

2- He comes to a large .....

☐ A- river                      ☐ B- puddle                      ☐ C- stream                      ☐ D- sea

3- It isn't ..... like the lake.

☐ A- red                      ☐ B- white                      ☐ C- green                      ☐ D- blue

4- But Little Deer is very ..... now!

☐ A- thirsty                      ☐ B- hungry                      ☐ C- happy                      ☐ D- tired

**(2)** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Active people always wake up ..... dawn.

☐ A- in                      ☐ B- on                      ☐ C- at                      ☐ D- of

2- If we put wood in water , it .....

☐ A- float                      ☐ B- floating                      ☐ C- floated                      ☐ D- floats

3- You can go ..... biking in the desert!





- Ⓐ play      Ⓑ quad      Ⓒ run      Ⓓ eat

4- My English always..... if I study the lessons again at home.

- Ⓐ gets better      Ⓑ getting better      Ⓒ get better      Ⓓ got better

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

things - visitors - interesting - relax - by

Sharm El-Sheikh is an .....and busy town in Egypt .....the Red Sea. There are lots of .....to see and do. You can swim in the sea or .....on the beach

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

A simulation theater is a facility that uses simulation technology to create realistic environments for training and education. Simulation theaters are used in a variety of fields, including medicine, aviation, and military.

Simulation theater can also be used for enjoyment. For example, there are now immersive theater experiences that use simulation technology to create realistic and interactive environments. These experiences can be used to tell stories, create games, or even just provide a fun and engaging way to learn.

Immersive theater experiences can be a lot of fun, and they can also be a powerful way to tell stories and explore different ideas. They are still a relatively new form of entertainment, but they are becoming increasingly popular.

Ⓐ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- A simulation theater uses.... technology to create realistic environments

- a-ancient      b- old      c- simulation      d-traditional

2- for enjoyment it can be used to .....games.

- a-tell      b- create      c- sing      d-read

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3-What is a simulation theater?

.....

4-Mention four fields use a simulation theatre.

.....





5. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- plan – for – **Let's** – some – the trip – activities.

2- to – and – **There** – a lot – here – see – do – is.

3- places – visiting – I – new – love.

6. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1- They went on a trip to the Red Sea.....(**at**) July.

2- If you .....(**finds**) my book, please call me.

7. Punctuate the following:

samer s mom prefers to sit next to the window

8. Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

An amazing day in the carnival

( **fantasy world - Orient Train - Waterfalls -simulation theater** )







### Unit 4 CELEBRATE GOOD TIMES!

#### LESSON 1 CAN YOU BLOW UP SOME BALLOONS?

##### Important Vocabulary:



**Birthday cake**

تورتة عيد ميلاد



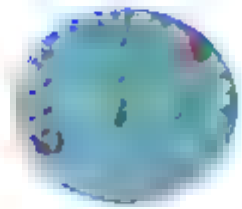
**Send an invitation**

يرسل دعوة



**Fireworks**

اللعاب نارية



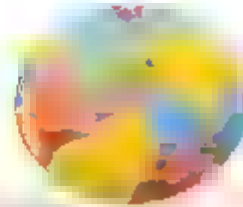
**Streamers**

اشرطة الزينة



**Playlist**

قائمة اغاني



**ballons**

بالونات



**scissors**

مقص



**string**

خيط

##### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
invitations	دعوة	decorating	يزين	really	حقا

##### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hang up	يعلق	hung up	hung up
blow up	ينفخ	blew up	blown up
send	يرسل	sent	sent
Know	يعرف	knew	known

##### Expressions:

hanging up the streamers	يعلق اشرطة الزينة
blow up some balloons	ينفخ بعض البالونات
decorating the birthday cake	يزين كيكة تورتة عيد الميلاد
wrote "RSVP"	كتب "الرد اذا سمحت"
make a playlist	يعمل قائمة تشغيل
let off the fireworks	يشعل الاعلاب النارية





**RSVP** is an acronym that stands for the French phrase "répondez s'il vous plaît," which translates to, "Respond if you please."

RSVP هو اختصار للعبارة الفرنسية "répondez s'il vous plaît"، والتي تُترجم إلى "الرد إذا اردت".

**Hany:** Hi Youssef, what are you doing?

**Youssef:** Hi, Hany. I'm hanging up the streamers for my sister, Nessma's, party. Can you help me?

**Hany:** Sure. What can I do, cousin?

**Youssef:** Will you pass me the scissors, please? I'm tying the streamers together and I need to cut the string. Can you also blow up some balloons? We need to hang those up too.

**Hany:** I can try! What are Nessma's sisters doing? Are they helping?

**Youssef:** Dalida and Noha? Yes, they are. They're decorating the birthday cake. They have candles for it too. Oh, there's Amina. Amina! Are you sending the invitations?

**Amina:** Hi Youssef. Yes, I am. But I'm sending everyone email invitations.

**Youssef:** Good idea. How many people are coming?

**Amina:** I'm not sure yet, but I wrote "RSVP" on the invitations. That means everyone has to let me know if they're coming.

**Hany:** Who's choosing the music?

**Amina:** Dalida made a playlist for my party on her phone, and it was really great.

**Hany:** That's right. It was really good. We can ask her to make a playlist after she finishes the cake.

**Amina:** And we need to find someone for the fireworks.

**Youssef:** Yes, Nessma loves them. We need an adult to let off the fireworks in the yard when it gets dark. I know, I'll ask my dad to do it.

Who is doing these things? Read and match

1 hanging up the streamers

2 blowing up the balloons

3 decorating the cake

4 send the invitations

Dalida and Noha

Amina

Hany

Youssef



You write it. It's like a letter asking to come to a party or event. What is it?

It's an invitation!





### Exercise on lesson 1 :

②. Read the text and answer the questions:

Hany and Youssef were busy preparing for Nessma's birthday party. Hany helped Youssef hang up streamers. Dalida and Noha decorated the cake. Amina sent out email invitations. Youssef asked Hany to pass him the scissors. He was tying the streamers together and needed to cut the string. Hany said he could also blow up some balloons. They needed to hang those up too. Amina came into the room. She asked if they were almost done. Youssef said they were almost there. Hany was helping him hang up the streamers, and Dalida and Noha were decorating the cake. Amina said she was not sure how many people were coming yet, but she had written RSVP on the invitations. That meant everyone had to let her know if they were coming. Hany asked who was choosing the music. Amina said Dalida had made a playlist for her party on her phone. It was really great. They could ask her to make a playlist after she finished the cake.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Who was choosing the music?

- a- Dalida                      b- Amina                      c- Noha                      d- Nessma

2- The underlined pronoun "He" refers to.....

- a- Amina                      b- Noha                      c- Hany                      d- Youssef

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3-What did Dalida and Noha do?

.....

4-How was the playlist, which Dalida had made?

.....

⑤. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- for – Dalida – party – a playlist – my – made.

.....

2- are – doing - Nessma's – What – sisters?

.....

3- up – for - I'm – sister – hanging – the streamers – my.

.....

4- are – How – coming – people – many?

.....

⑦. Punctuate the following:

I'll ask my dad to do it.







### LESSON 2 : I'M STUDYING HARD FOR MY EXAMS

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
free time	وقت فراغ	documentary	فيلم وثائقي	revision	مراجعة
cycling	ركوب الدراجة	already	بالفعل	history	تاريخ

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
spend	يقضي	spent	spent
take	يأخذ	took	taken

#### Expressions:

with my nose in a book!	ونفسي في الكتاب
looking forward to	يتطلع الي - يشنق الي
It's really hot here already!	الجو حار حق هنا بالفعل!
but it's taking ages	لكن الأمر يستغرق وقت طويلاً

Listen and read. Do the boys live in the same city?

To :	Wael@qwikmail.com
From :	Samer@egyptmail.com
Subject:	What's your news?

Hi Eyad,

How are things?

I'm studying hard for my exams at the moment. But don't worry, I'm not spending all my time **indoors**! I know it's important to get outside and do some exercise, so I'm going running every morning in the park. I'm also **cycling** on the weekends with my dad. I'm trying to see my **friends** a few times a week, too – it's good to relax and have fun sometimes, and we try not to talk about how our revision is going! My friend Asser is organizing a party at his house for the end of the exams, so we are all looking forward to that.

What's the weather like in Alexandria? It's really hot here already!

In your last email, you asked me what I'm reading at the moment I'm finishing Everything in Ancient Egypt but it's taking ages because I'm a slow reader! I am enjoying it – I love history books – and the **documentary** is good, too (my mom said she will get me the DVD). What about you? What are you reading?

Write soon and tell me your news,

Ali





Read and write T (True) or F (False)

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Wael doesn't have any free time at the moment.               | ( ) |
| 2 | When he sees his friends they always talk about their exams. | ( ) |
| 3 | There is a party at Wael's house soon.                       | ( ) |
| 4 | Wael reads slowly.   | ( ) |

### Language focus

We use the present continuous to talk about actions in progress around now with time phrases like **this week**, **at the moment**, and **today**:

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الإجراءات الجارية حاليًا مع عبارات الوقت مثل هذا الأسبوع ، في الوقت الحالي ، واليوم:

ويتكون من الفاعل ثم ( **am / is / are** ) ثم الفعل مضافًا له (ing):

**Subject + am / is / are + V.ing**

She's studying for her exams this week.

They aren't enjoying their vacation.

عند تكوين سؤال بهل نقدم ( **Is / Are** ) على الفاعل:

Are you playing football this year? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Remember! We also use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening at the moment of speaking:

تذكر! نستخدم أيضًا المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الأفعال التي تحدث في لحظة التحدث:

Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verb

1 My dad .....in France for three months. (**work**) We miss him!

2 The students .....hard for a music concert next month.

(**practice**)

3 Where..... your brother..... in the USA? (**study**)

4 Prices .....a lot this year. (**go up**)

5 Where .....Basel and Amir .....their football game today?

(**play**)

6 I .....basketball this week, I have too much school work. (**not**

play)



What are you doing this week, Malak?

I'm practicing for the football game. It's on Sunday









Complete the sentences about the picture. Then listen and check

- 1- Amina.....a party hat. (**wear**)
- 2- Noha and Dalida..... football with balloons. (**play**)
- 3- Hany and Youssef .....to dance. (**try**)
- 4- Amina..... a book in an armchair. (**read**)
- 5 Nesma .....a photo. (**take**)
- 6 Mom..... the food ready. (**get**)

Put the words in order. Write the sentences in your notebook

1 playing? / Are / a / they / game

*Are they playing a game?*

2 wearing / a / hat. / I'm / new

3 any / Ahmed / isn't / cake. / eating

4 sisters / My / cooking / food. / some / are

5 your / taking / dad / Is / photos?

6 helping / Laila and Mona / your / are / mom.

Put the words in order. Write the sentences in your notebook

1- I / borrow / Can / phone, / your / please?

*Can I borrow your phone, please?*

2- streamers? / hang up / the / you / Will / me / help

3- you / Can / the glue, / pass / please? / me

4- you / Will / bake / cake / the / the party? / for

### Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-She is ..... Lunch now.

☐ A- cook

☐ B- cooks

☐ C- cooking

☐ D- cooked





2-They ..... playing a football match.

- (A) am (B) is (C) are (D) was

3-What ..... Ali doing at the moment?

- (A) am (B) is (C) are (D) was

4-Ahmed and his sister are ..... T.V.

- (A) am (B) is (C) are (D) was

5-.....you give me your camera, please?

- (A) Was (B) Were (C) Are (D) Will

6-We are all looking ..... to our friend party.

- (A) forward (B) for (C) up (D) off

②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- in - the - What's - weather - Alexandria - like?

2- and - there - What - Noha - are - Dalida - doing?

3- you - please - Will - the cat, - feed?

⑦. Punctuate the following:

what are you reading

⑧. Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

*"Your free Time"*

*Where do you do?*

—

*How do you study?*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





### LESSON 3 – BIRTHDAYS AROUND THE WORLD.

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
candles	شمع	guest	ضيف أو نزيل	USA	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
adults	بالغ أو راشد	noodles	مكرونة أو شعرية	Britain	بريطانيا
especially	خاصة لاسيما	peaches	خوخ	South Africa	جنوب افريق
include	يشمل أو يتضمن	guests	ضيوف	Holland	الهولندي
snacks	وجبات خفيفة	Chinese	صيني	Nigeria	نيجيريا

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
burn	يلصق - ينتصق	burnt	burnt
sing	يغني	sang	Sung
blow		blew	blown

#### Expressions:

all over the world	في كل انحاء العالم
blow out the candles	نفخ الشموع
the most important people	أهم الناس

Listen and read the text. Which birthday tradition is the strangest?

Discuss with a partner

#### 1- Our birthday celebration

Birthdays are celebrated all over the world **what do we do in Egypt?** We usually make birthday cakes for our children and put **candles** on them to show their age. We often have parties with a lot of family and friends. The children usually get a present, too.



#### 2- Birthdays are not just for children

What about in other countries? In the **USA** and **Britain**, it is usual to give good friends and family presents on their birthdays even when they are **adults**.

People often give other people birthday cards too, **especially** on important birthdays. In **South Africa**, 21 is an important birthday because you become an adult at this age. In **Holland**, children get bigger presents when they are **5, 10, 15** or **20**. In







**Nigeria**, the most important birthdays are when someone is **one**, **10** and **15**.

### 3- Candles and cakes.

Children everywhere like party food. This often **includes** small cakes, sandwiches and **snacks**. In many countries, children like to blow out the **candles** on their birthday cakes. It is good to do this with one breath! But in **India**, the candles are left to burn. Did you know that when it is a child's birthday in **Brazil**, they give the first piece of their birthday cake to the most important people in their family their mom and dad! In **India** too, the birthday child gives cake to all the **guests** at their party first, before they have some themselves.



### 4- A longer life.

Some countries have different birthday food. In **China** people like to eat long **noodles** or **peaches** on their birthday. Why? Because they think that these can give you a long life. And **Chinese** people are often older. Why? Because they become one on the day they are born. So if you are ten, a **Chinese** child is eleven.



### Tip!

To match headings to paragraphs in a text, look for key words first. What is the topic of the key words in each paragraph? Then look at the headings. Are there any words that are the same or are about the same topics?

لمطابقة العناوين بالفقرات في النص، ابحث عن الكلمات الرئيسية أولاً، ما هي موضوع الكلمات الرئيسية في كل فقرة؟ ثم ابحث في العناوين. هل هناك كلمات متطابقة أو قريبة من المطابقة حول نفس المواضيع؟

Look at the words in bold. What type of words are they? How do you know? Match them to their meanings



**adults**

**blow out**

**breath**

**burn**

**guests**



the air that comes out of your mouth.

to produce heat and flames.

Fully grown people, not children.

people you invite to your home.

to send air through your mouth to stop fire or flame

Read again. Answer the questions





1- Paragraph 1: Who do we usually invite for birthday parties?

We usually invite a lot of family and friends.

2- Paragraph 2: In which countries are 10 and 15 important birthdays?

3- Paragraph 3: Who gets the first piece of birthday cake in India?

4- Paragraph 4: How old are Chinese children when they are born?

**Work with a partner. Discuss the questions**

1- Which birthday tradition from the text is the most interesting? Why?

2 Are there any other special birthday traditions in your country?

3 How do you celebrate birthdays in your family?

## CLIL MATH

### Tip!

When we talk about the amount of something, we don't always need to be exact. We can estimate, or guess, the amount. For example, if your mom asks you, "How much milk is there in the fridge?" You can say, "There's about half a liter" not, "There's 487 milliliters." We often use the word about when giving an estimate.

عندما نتحدث عن مقدار شيء ما، لا نحتاج دائماً إلى أن نكون دقيقين. يمكننا أن نقدر أو نخمن. على سبيل المثال، إذا سألتك والدتك: «كم الحليب في الثلاجة؟» يمكنك أن تقول: «هناك حوالي نصف لتر» وليس: «هناك 487 مليلتر». نستخدم عادةً كلمة «تقريباً» عندما نعطى تقديراً.

**Look at the measuring tubes. Estimate how much water is in each one?**

**How much water is there in total? 1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

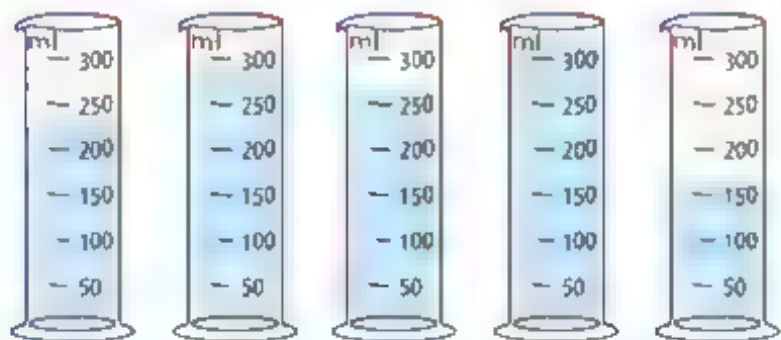
1-..... ml

2-..... ml

3-..... ml

4-..... ml

5-..... ml



6- There's about..... ml of water in total.





### PRONUNCIATION

1- Look, listen, and repeat

a - e تنطق /ei/ as train - ate - gate	e / ea تنطق /e/ as bed - head - shed
Wait - stay - cake	Bread - ledge - get

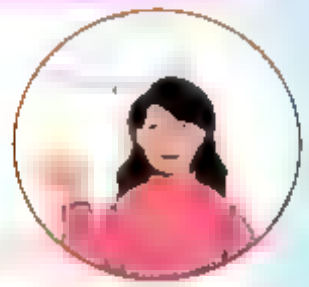
Look, listen, and repeat



cake



train



say



Bed



head



Shed

Read the words and write them in the correct group

Bake - bread - get - ledge - pay - said - stay - wait

/ei/	/e/
Bake	







Listen and circle the word that you hear

- 1- Is this the **main** / **men** paragraph in the text?
- 2- I think the tools are in the **shed** / **shade**.
- 3- I want to **sail** / **sell** a boat!
- 4- I **met** / **mate** my friend Gameela at elementary school.
- 5- Hany has a **pain** / **pen** in his foot,

### Exercise on lesson 3:

①. Read the text and answer the questions:

Birthdays are celebrated all over the world what do we do in Egypt? We usually make birthday cakes for our children and put candles on them to show their age. We often have parties with a lot of family and friends. The children usually get a present, too.

Children everywhere like party food. This often includes small cakes, sandwiches and snacks. In many countries, children like to blow out the candles on their birthday cakes. It is good to do this with one breath!

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- We make cakes and put in..... them in birthdays.

- a- balls      b- candles      c- boxes      d- books

2- children like to blow..... the candles on their birthday cakes.

- a- off      b- on      c- up      d- out

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

3- What do we do in Egypt to celebrate birthdays?

.....

4- What do children like in parties?

.....

②. Punctuate the following:

we usually make birthday cakes in egypt

.....





### LESSON 4 • WRITING

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Annual	سنوي	details	تفاصيل	Location	موقع
Celebration	احتفال	community	مجتمع	confirm	يوكد
event	حدث	attend	يحضر	formal	رسمي

#### Expressions:

As well as students and teachers	وكذلك الطلاب والمعلمين
the local community	المجتمع المحلي
Please reply by August 31	الرجاء الرد قبل 31 أغسطس
Yours sincerely,	المخلص لك

#### Tip!

We use formal language when we speak or write to people we don't know very well. We use polite language and correct spelling and grammar in formal writing.

لصيحة! نستخدم لغة رسمية عندما نتحدث أو نكتب إلى أشخاص لا نعرفهم جيدًا. نستخدم لغة مهذبة وإملاء وقواعد صحيحة في الكتابة الرسمية.

#### Read the invitation and answer the questions

To :	celebrationgroup@binhaddouschool.com	
From :	Mr Ahmed Hegazy	
Subject:	Mother's Day celebration	

Dear **Mr Ahmed**,

I am writing to invite you to our school's Mother's Day celebration this year. We are organizing a special day for the **event** on Sunday March 21 (**details** below). As well as students and teachers, we are inviting people from the local **community** who often help our school. We very much hope you can **attend**.

**Date:** Sunday March 21.

**Time:** 4:00 pm – 7:00 pm

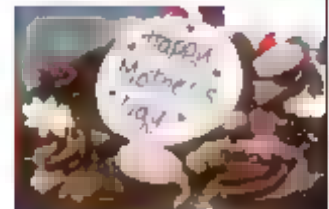
**Location:** School Sports Hall

**RSVP** in writing to the email address above

Please reply by February 20 to **confirm** if you can attend the celebration.

**Yours sincerely,**

Randa Gamal



2-Who is the invitation addressed to?.....

4-When does Randa ask to receive Mr Ahmed's reply?.....

**Exercise 2 and write the formal versions:**

**2- Hi Leila,**.....

**4- I'm emailing you about .....**

annual

**say yes or no**

party

come to

every year

- what the celebration is for

- when it is (time and date)

- where it is

- when the person has to reply

[illegible]





### LESSON 5 - PROJECT

**Work in small groups. Discuss and decide**

You are going to make a poster for a celebration at your school or in your community  
ستقوم بعمل ملصق للاحتفال في مدرستك أو في مجتمعك.

**1 What are you celebrating? Who do you want to come?**

ماذا تحتفل؟ من تريد أن يأتي؟

**2 Plan your poster. What information do you need to include? (place, date, time)**

خطط للملصق الخاص بك. ما هي المعلومات التي تحتاج إلى تضمينها؟ (مكان، التاريخ، الوقت)

**3 Think about the design. What can help make people notice and read your poster? (i.e. lots of color, different kinds of writing, photos)**

فكر في التصميم. ما الذي يمكن أن يساعد في جعل الناس يلاحظون ويقرأون الملصق الخاص بك؟ (أي الكثير من الألوان والوانع مختلفة من الكتابة والصور)

**Read and do**

**1- Read your poster. Look carefully at the title, text, and pictures.**

اقرأ الملصق الخاص بك. انظر بعناية إلى العنوان والنص والصور.

**2- Give your celebration a name and write a title.**

امنح احتفالك اسمًا واكتب عنوانًا.

**3- Write a description of the event and the things people can do.**

اكتب وصفًا للحدث والأشياء التي يمكن للأشخاص القيام بها.

**4- Add a photo/some photos.**

أضف صورة / بعض الصور.

**5- Include information about the place, date, and time.**

قم بتضمين معلومات حول المكان والتاريخ والوقت.

**6- Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?**

تحقق من كتابتك: هل الإملاء والنحو وعلامات الترقيم صحيحة؟



### Book Day Party!

**Let's celebrate reading!**

**Dress up as your favorite character  
from your favorite book.**

**Figure out which character your friends are  
from the clothes they are wearing.**

**We have an amazing prize for the  
best costume.**

**Come and try our drinks and delicious snacks!**

**Thursday, 2 pm, in the school hall**

**Parents, brothers, and sisters are all welcome!**





Look and write. Use the words from the box

1 let off fireworks

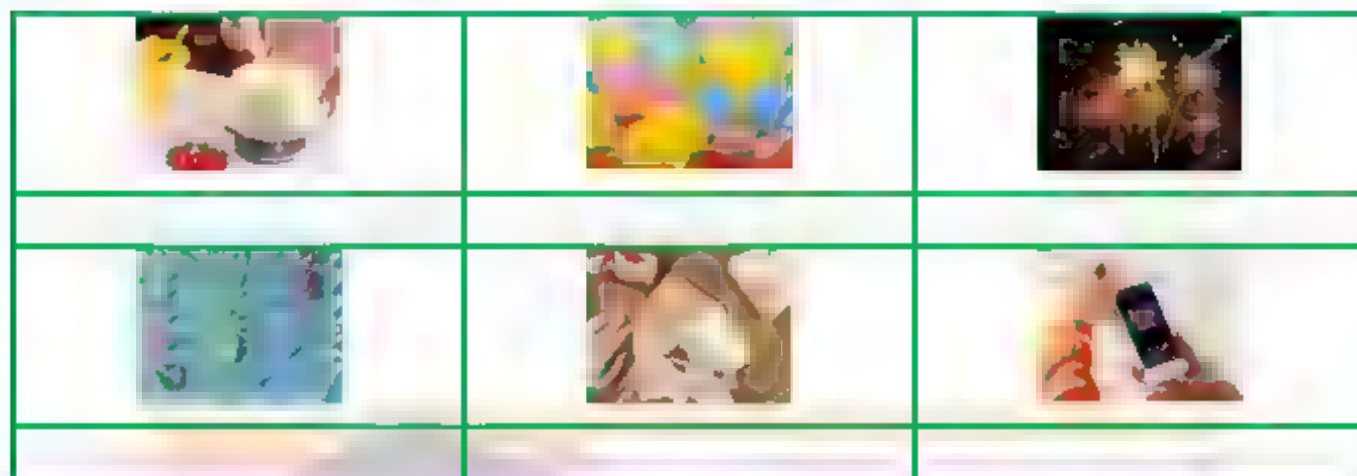
2 decorate a cake

3 make a playlist

4 write invitations

5 blow up balloons

6 hang up



Complete the sentences with the present continuous of the verbs in brackets

- 1- I *am not organizing* my sister's party. (**not organize**)
- 2- .....you..... the glasses? (**wash**)
- 3- .....he..... the invitation? (**write**)
- 4- Mom..... the cake. (**not make**)
- 5- We .....the decorations today. (**buy**)
- 6- I .....on a new project. (**work**)

### Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 - On my birthday, My friends gave me .....

a-prizes                      b-present                      c-prices                      d-traditions

2 - My mom is..... a delicious cake

a-doing                      b-studying c-making                      d-pulling

3 - The word.....is the opposite of usual .

a-unusual                      b-strange                      c-important                      d-unkind

4-We use the..... language with people we don't know

a- formal                      b-informal                      c-information                      d-slang

5-We use..... language and correct spelling in formal emails .





a-polite      b-impolite      c-English      d-Arabic

6 - The word..... means from year to year .

a-weekly      b-monthly      c- daily      d-annual

7-We say..... at the beginning of an email .

a-write soon      b-Goodbye      c-Dear      d-See you soon

②-Read and match (A) with (B):

<p>1 Dress up as your favorite character</p> <p>2 I am writing to invite you to our</p> <p>3 Come and try our drinks</p> <p>4 When does Randa ask to</p>	<p>1 and delicious snacks!</p> <p>2 receive Mr Ahmed's reply?</p> <p>3 Your favorite food.</p> <p>4 school's annual celebration this year.</p> <p>5 from your favorite book.</p>
--	--

③.Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- people – community – We – from – inviting - the local – are.

2- a special – We – day – organizing – are.

3- celebration – What – the – is?

4- very – you – We – hope – attend – can – much.

6- Punctuate the following:

my birthday is next friday

5- Write a paragraph of about (60) words using the following guiding elements:

Your favorite birthday party

( invite – friends – birthday cake – sing -play )







### Test on unit 4 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I am writing to invite you to our school's ..... Celebration.

- (A) monthly (B) annual (C) weekly (D) daily

2- We are organizing a ..... day.

- (A) ugly (B) harmful (C) Useless (D) special

3- We are inviting people from the ..... community.

- (A) local (B) global (C) foreign (D) important

4- We very much hope you can .....

- (A) go (B) sleep (C) attend (D) run

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I think the tools are in the .....

- (A) head (B) bed (C) shed (D) wood

2- What ..... Ali doing at the moment?

- (A) am (B) is (C) are (D) was

3- I'm also ..... on the weekends with my dad.

- (A) cycle (B) cycles (C) cycling (D) cycled

4- We use..... language when we speak or write to people we don't know.

- (A) formal (B) informal (C) information (D) important

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

noodles - long - birthday - quiet - think

Some countries have different .....food. In China people like to eat long .....or peaches on their birthday. Why? Because they .....that these can give you a .....life.

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Some countries have different birthday food. In China people like to eat long noodles or peaches on their birthday. Why? Because they think that these can give you a long life. And Chinese people are often older. Why? Because they become one on the day they are born. So if you are ten, a Chinese child is eleven.

(A) .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- In China people like to eat long ..... or peaches on their birthday.

a-candles

b- noodles

c- flowers

d-candies



a-vegetables      b- candies      c- fruits      d-drinks

### 3-What do Chinese people like to eat on their birthdays?

#### 4-Why are Chinese people often older?

1- a special – We – day – organizing – are.

2- in – the - **What's** – weather – Cairo – like?

3- a red – Nessma - T-shirt – wearing - is.

1-I'm .....(practice) for the football game.

2-Hany and Youssef .....(is) trying to dance.

yes they are

**8 Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Omar to invite him to your birthday your name is Mahmoud and your email address is omarmahoud@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:**

To :

From :

Subject:



### Unit 5 - Amazing Journeys

#### LESSON 1 • HE WENT BY SHIP

##### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
diary	مفكرة يومية	voyage	رحلة بحرية	Korcula	كوركولا
vacation	إجازة	imagine	يتخيل	Venice	مدينة البندقية
explorer	مستكشف	experiences	خبرات	Iran	إيران
century	قرن 100 عام	Croatia	كرواتيا	China	الصين

##### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يصنع يعمل	made	made

##### Expressions:

It's a really interesting museum	إنه متحف مثير للاهتمام جدًا
Italian explorer	مستكشف إيطالي
Wow, what an adventure!	واو، يا لها من مغامرة!
It's very far away	إنه بعيد جدًا

Work with a partner. Do you know these famous explorers from the past?

Discuss

Where did they go?

Why are they famous?

		
Ibn Battuta 1304–1368	Vasco da Gama 1460–1524	Marco Polo 1254–1324







Listen and read. Where did Injy go on vacation? What was her favorite thing during the trip?

**Rana:** What are you reading, **Injy**?

**Injy:** Oh hi, **Rana**. It's my travel **diary**. I want to remember my family's **vacation** in **Croatia** a few years ago.

**Rana:** That's a good idea. What was your favorite thing about the vacation?

**Injy:** I think it was visiting the **Marco Polo museum**.

**Rana:** Really? Where is that?

**Injy:** It's on an island called **Korcula**. We took a trip there. It's a really interesting museum all about the travels of **Marco Polo**.

**Rana:** Who was **Marco Polo**?

**Injy:** He was an Italian **explorer** and one of the first people from the west to visit China. He went there in the **13th century** and wrote a diary about his **experiences**. It's called **The Travels of Marco Polo**.

**Rana:** How did people get to **China** in those days? It's very far away. You couldn't just fly there, or travel by train!

**Injy:** It was very difficult – the journey took years! **Marco Polo** went on a long **voyage** by sea. He sailed by ship from **Venice** to **Korcula**, and then on to **Iran**. When he got to **Hormuz**, he stopped and went across the desert. He rode a camel all the way to China!

**Rana:** Wow, what an adventure!

**Injy:** Yes, and **imagine** arriving in **China** almost **800** years ago! It was so different then. The museum had a lot of things from ancient **China**. It really made the story of **Marco Polo** come to life.



Read and write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check (✓)

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | The museum was about a famous traveler.             | ( ) |
| 2 | He wrote a poem about his experiences.              | ( ) |
| 3 | He traveled all the way to China by ship.           | ( ) |
| 4 | He went to China eight hundred years ago.           | ( ) |
| 5 | The museum had a lot of objects from ancient China. | ( ) |





Find expressions in the text with the nouns for travel below. Complete

- 1- ..... a journey    2- ..... a camel    3- ..... a trip  
4- ..... a voyage    5- ..... by ship    6- ..... by train

Write expressions from Exercise 4 under the photos. Use the infinitive form without to

			
go on a voyage			

### Exercise on lesson 1 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Injy told Rana that Marco Polo had a long and ..... journey.

- (A) - ugly    (B) - harmful    (C) - difficult    (D) - important

2- Marco Polo ..... from Venice to Korcula.

- (A) - ran    (B) - flew    (C) - walked    (D) - sailed

3- Marco Polo crossed the ..... on a camel until he reached China.

- (A) - desert    (B) - road    (C) - sea    (D) - island

4- After Korcula, Marco Polo went to .....

- (A) - China    (B) - Iran    (C) - London    (D) - cairo

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Injy was reading her travel diary. She wanted to remember the wonderful vacation she had with her family in Croatia. Rana, her friend, came over and asked her what she was reading. Injy told her that it was her diary and that she was thinking about the Marco Polo museum. Rana was curious and wanted to know more.

Injy explained that the museum was on an island called Korcula, where they had taken a trip. She said that the museum was all about the travels of Marco Polo, an Italian explorer who visited China in the 13th century. He wrote a diary





about his experiences, which was very famous. Rana wondered how he got to China, since it was very far away and there were no planes or trains back then.

**(A)** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Injy was reading her travel.....

a-book

b- diary

c- magazine

d-note

2- Korcula is a .....

a-lake

b- country

c- island

d-village

**(B)** Answer the following questions:

3-When did Marco Polo visit China ?

.....

4-How do you think Marco Polo got to China ?

.....

**(5)** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- to - all - He - rode - China - the way - a camell

.....

2- thing - What - the vacation - was - favorite - your - about?

.....

3- things - China - The museum - a lot - had - of - from - ancient .

.....

4- by - a long - Marco Polo - on - voyage - sea - went.

.....

**(7)** Punctuate the following:

Who was marco polo

.....







### LESSON 2 : A SURPRISING DISCOVERY

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Almost	بالكاد	triangular	الثلثي	axes	محاور
discovery	اكتشاف	complicated	معقد	civilization	الحضارة
artifacts	الأثار	incredible	رائع	inspiration	إلهام
sculptures	ملحوتات	archaeologists	علماء الآثار	The Ife	إيفي
human gures	الشخصيات البشرية	advanced	متقدم	mystery	أحجية

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

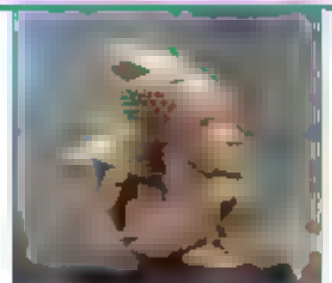
Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
find	يجد	found	found
Has / have	يملك - يتناول	had	had
make	يصنع	made	made
go	يذهب	went	gone
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
write	يكتب	wrote	written

#### Expressions:

Almost 100 years ago	منذ ما يقرب من 100 سنة
Nok in Nigeria	نوك في نيجيريا
beautiful clay sculptures of human gures	ملحوتات طينية جميلة لشخصيات بشرية.
all in the same style	كل ذلك بنفس الأسلوب
The quality of the work	جودة العمل
the later Ife people	شعب إيفي اللاحق

#### Listen and read. Which two cultures are mentioned?

**Almost 100** years ago there was a very surprising **discovery** in the small village of **Nok in Nigeria**, a country in West Africa. Local people found some unusual objects under the ground. These **artifacts** were beautiful clay **sculptures** of human **gures**. The sculptures were all in the same style: they had unusual **triangular** eyes and **complicated** hair styles. They were usually in a sitting position with their hands on their knees. The quality of the work was **incredible**. A team of **archaeologists** went to the area to find out more. They found many similar





sculptures in an area of hundreds of kilometres around **Nok**. There were also iron farming tools and stone **axes**. The archaeologists agreed these were from a very **advanced** culture from around **500 B.C.E.** to **200 C.E.** It was a **civilization** which had the ability to work iron and stone to make tools, and which made beautiful art.

They called this culture the "**Nok**" civilization, after the village where sculptures were found. Some believe that the sculptures were the **inspiration** for the famous artworks of the later Ife people, who were in Nigeria from the **11<sup>th</sup>** to the **15<sup>th</sup>** century C.E.

**The Ife** were famous for making beautiful metal sculptures of human heads. However, there is no written information about the **Nok** people, so we can only learn about them from their artwork. Their culture is still a **mystery** today.



Read and write **T** (True) or **F** (False). Correct the false sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check (✓)

- 1 The artifacts found at Nok were metal sculptures. ( )
- 2 The sculptures were of many different styles. ( )
- 3 The sculptures had unusual hair and eyes. ( )
- 4 The Nok people's tools were made of stone. ( )
- 5 The Nok were in Nigeria for about 700 years. ( )
- 6 The only information we have about the Nok people comes from their art. ( )

Look at the bold words in the text. Match them to their meanings

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1 clay        | 1 objects we use to make or do things.                        |
| 2 inspiration | 2 things we use to cut trees and wood.                        |
| 3 tools       | 3 far ahead in development.                                   |
| 4 axes        | 4 a type of earth that is sticky when wet.                    |
| 5 advanced    | 5 when someone finds something that people didn't know about. |
| 6 discovery   | 6 an example others use to help create new ideas.             |





Circle the correct words to complete the text

The area where the Nok people lived 1 **was** / **were** in Nigeria. People 2 **found** / **find** sculptures in this area, and archaeologists 3 **go** / **went** there to study them. The Nok culture was advanced, and its people 4 **make** / **made** sculptures from clay, and tools from iron. Their sculptures were usually of human figures. These 5 **was** / **were** beautifully made and 6 **had** / **has** unusual eyes and hairstyles. There is no written information about the Nok culture, so we don't know much about the people even now.

### Language focus

We use the past simple to talk about **finished actions**, or situations, in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط لتحديث عن أفعال أو مواقف منتهية في الماضي.

We usually include a time phrase (**yesterday, last week, three years ago**) with the past simple, but not always. Some common verbs are **irregular** in the past simple, for example **be, go, find, have, and make**:

عادةً ما نقوم بتضمين عبارة زمنية (أمس، الأسبوع الماضي، منذ ثلاث سنوات) مع الماضي البسيط، ولكن ليس دائماً. بعض الأفعال الشائعة تكون غير منتظمة في الماضي بسيطة، على سبيل المثال:

(**be**) Almost 100 years ago there **was** a very surprising discovery.

(**go**) Archaeologists **went** to the area to find out more.

(**have**) They **had** unusual triangular eyes and complicated hair styles.

The form of past simple verbs is the same with all subjects, apart from **be** which has two forms:

شكل الأفعال الماضية البسيطة هو نفسه مع جميع أو أي فاعل، باستثناء فعل يكون له شكلين:

I/he/she/it → **was**

you/we/they → **were**

Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verb in brackets:

- 1- Fares..... angry with his brother yesterday. (**be**)
- 2- We .....a great time at the carnival! (**have**)
- 3- Maggie and Gameela .....pizza for us last night. (**make**)
- 4- My family .....on vacation last year. (**go**)
- 5- Nader and Walid..... in my class last year. (**be**)
- 6- The archaeologists..... many old tools. ( **find**)







Read the prompts and write a sentence for each one. Use the past simple of the verbs

1- she / go / to the library / last week

2- he / be / very happy

3- they make / a cake

4- he / have / a lot of homework

### Language focus

To make the **negative** form of most past simple verbs, we use **didn't** + the infinitive without to:

لصياغة صيغة النفي لمعظم الأفعال الماضية البسيطة، نستخدم **didn't** + المصدر بدون to:

We **didn't have** a vacation this year.

To make questions in the past simple we use **Did** + subject + the infinitive without to:

نطرح الأسئلة بصيغة هل في الماضي البسيط نستخدم **Did** + subject + صيغة المصدر بدون to:

**Did** Dalida **find** her book? Yes, she **did**. / No, she **didn't**.

We don't use **did** with the negative or question forms of **be** in the past simple:

لا نستخدم **did** مع صيغ النفي أو الاستفهام في الماضي البسيط إذا فعل الجملة الأساسي هو فعل **be**:

**Was** she happy in New York? - No, she **wasn't** happy there.

Circle the correct answer

1- Hany **didn't go** / **went** on the palace tour with the guide.

2- Did your mom **made** / **make** your dress, Leila? Yes, she **did** / **didn't**.

3- We **didn't have** / **had** a good meal in that restaurant.

4- The water in the sea **weren't** / **wasn't** warm.

5- Where did you **find** / **found** your books? They **was** / **were** in my bag.

Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple form of the verb in brackets

**Sameh:** How 1..... your trip, Karim? (**be**)





**Karim:** It 2 ..... really good, thanks. (**be**) We 3. .... to the Western Desert. (**go**)

**Sameh:** Wow! 4 ..... you ..... with your parents? (**go**)

**Karim:** No, I 5 ..... with my uncle. (**be**) We 6 ..... some very nice places. (**found**)

**Sameh:** 7 ..... there any other children on the trip? (**be**)

**Karim:** No, there 8 ..... (**be**) But I 9 ..... fun! (**have**)

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with verbs from the box

**Be go make find have**

### Exercise on lesson 2:

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Ali .....TV last night.

- (A) watch (B) watches (C) watched (D) watching

2-They .....to the park yesterday.

- (A) go (B) goes (C) going (D) went

3- Local people ..... some unusual objects under the ground 100 years ago.

- (A) find (B) found (C) finding (D) finds

4-I didn't .....a car last year.

- (A) buy (B) buys (C) bought (D) buying

5-There .....many discoveries three years ago.

- (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were

6-What.....your father say yesterday?

- (A) was (B) were (C) do (D) did

7-We use..... to cut trees and wood.

- (A) knives (B) spoons (C) axes (D) forks

8-.....means far ahead in development.





- 9-I..... a nice meal with my family last week.
- 10-..... means a type of earth that is sticky when wet.

2 Read and match (A) with (B):



Did your mom make your dress, Leila?  
The sculptures were all  
Tools mean  
complicated



in the same style.  
Simple and easy.  
not simple or easy.  
Yes, she did.  
objects we use to make or do things.

3 Punctuate the following:

the sculptures were all in the same style

.....

4 Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

The "Nok" civilization

( advanced – Nigeria – sculptures – clay - human gures)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....







### LESSON 3 – MARCO POLO CROSSES THE DESERT

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
fascinated	مفتون	wasteland	رض قاحلة	horizon	الافق
dromedaries	الجمال	wandered	تجولت	exhausted	مرهق
caravan	قافلة جمال	legends	اساطير	nightmare	كابوس
swaying	تأرجح	Gobi Desert	صحراء غوبي	Lop Nur	لوب نور

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
lose	يفقد . يتوه	lost	lost

#### Expressions:

the sand dunes	الكثبان الرملية
move and roll	تحرك ولفة
over the ocean	فوق المحيط
a mysterious and dangerous place	مكان غامض وخطير

Listen and read. What did the desert look like to Marco Polo? Why?

Marco Polo was twenty-one when, in 1275, he went into the **Gobi Desert** for the first time. He was **fascinated** by the sand dunes which moved with each step the **dromedaries** made. Some of the dunes were sixty meters tall and twenty meters long, and their shapes were always changing. The wind made them move and roll like huge yellow waves. In fact, the local people called the **Gobi Desert** "the dry sea" in their language.



The dromedaries in the **caravan** moved slowly up and down the dunes, **swaying** like big ships over the ocean. They went toward **Lop Nur**, the last village before the empty **wasteland** of the desert. Marco knew that after this place, there was nothing for thousands of kilometers – no people, no plants, no water.

It was a mysterious and dangerous place. By day, it was boiling hot, by night, it was freezing cold – sometimes there was snow. They went on silently, but often the wind made strange noises, like voices singing and drums playing far away. There were many strange **legends** about this desert. People said that travelers who were lost long ago in the desert **wandered** there still ...





Before they left **Lop Nur**, Marco made sure they had enough food and water for the men and the animals to last for one month. After exactly thirty days of traveling across that frightening, empty land, they finally saw the green line of **Noah Oasis** on the **horizon**. They had no water and no food left and the animals were **exhausted**, but their desert **nightmare** was over. They were in China!

Look at the words in bold in the text. Match them to their meanings

<b>a</b> fascinated by	<b>a</b> moving from side to side
<b>2</b> caravan	<b>b</b> a bad dream
<b>3</b> swaying	<b>c</b> very interested in
<b>4</b> wasteland	<b>d</b> moved about without a direction
<b>5</b> wandered	<b>e</b> a group of camels and people traveling together
<b>6</b> nightmare	<b>f</b> a landscape where nothing lives

Read again and answer the questions. Write full sentences in your notebook

1- How big were the sand dunes in the Gobi Desert?

2- What was the name the local people called this desert?

3- What were the dromedaries like?

4- What was the weather like there?

5- What was strange about the wind?

6- How long were they in the desert?

Find these words in the text. What type of words are they? What atmosphere do they create in the story?

**Dangerous - empty - frightening - lost - mysterious - silently - slowly**

Adjectives: .. ..

Adverbs: .. ..





### STORY THE MYSTERIOUS LAND

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
telescope	تليسكوب	cabin	مقصورة	during	اثناء
candlelight	ضوء الشموع	possible	ممكن	excited	متحمس

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
come up	تشرق	came up	come up
leave	يغادر	left	left

#### Expressions:

with terrible weather	مع الطقس الرهيب
it's still only a dream	لا يزال مجرد حلم
quite a relaxing sleep	نوم مريح للغاية
With hope in my heart	مع الأمل في قلبي

Listen and read to the page from an 18th century writer's diary. Where was he when wrote it?

- ☐ on a beach
- ☐ on a ship
- ☐ on an island

Listen again and complete the sentences

- 1 The writer feels .....on Day 1 because the ship can't .
- 2 The writer wants to go to .....
- 3 The writer can see it through his .....
- 4 The island has .....beaches with many .
- 5 At the center of the island, there are.....
- 6 On Day 2, the writer spends his time.....
- 7 The writer feels..... on Day 3.
- 8 The ship will leave the..... on Day 4.







### January 17

Today was a long boring, day with terrible weather. The ship didn't leave the port, so my journey to the mysterious island wasn't **possible** – it's still only a dream. I can see the island through my **telescope**. The beaches are white and sandy with many palm trees and there are green mountains at its center. It's exciting to imagine what I could find there. With hope in my heart, I'm sure I'll travel there soon.



### January 19

I was sad and down all day yesterday. The weather was still bad and there were strong winds. I went for long walks around the ship to pass the time during the day. In the evening, I had nothing to do but read my book by **candlelight** in my tiny **cabin**. Today the sky is a bit clearer – there is some hope for my journey perhaps – but time seems to move very slowly in this place.



### January 21

I had quite a relaxing sleep in my cabin last night, and this morning I had breakfast with the others on the ship. In the afternoon, there was good news from the captain: he says that tomorrow the weather will be good with no wind, so we can go to the island in the morning. The ship will leave when the sun comes up. I'm very **excited**: soon I can explore the mysterious island!



Read again and answer the questions. Write full sentences in your notebook

1 How does the writer feel on his first day on the ship?

*He's bored because the ship can't leave the port.*

2- What does he want to do? Why?

3- How does the writer describe the island?

4- How does the writer spend his time in the day and in the evening on January 18?

5- How does the writer feel in his diary entry for January 21? Why?

Work in pairs. Talk about what you think happens on Day 4

How does the writer feel when he arrives on the mysterious island?

What does he do on the island?

Where does he go next?





### PRONUNCIATION

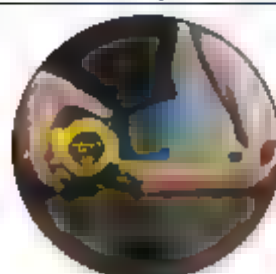
/dʒ/ as in huge and fridge	/ʒ/ as in measure and treasure
age    aridge    jump	usually    television    decision



huge



fridge



measure



treasure

Listen. Do you hear /dʒ/ like *huge* or /ʒ/ like *measure*? Underline the sound.

Then write the words in the correct group in the table

/dʒ/	/ʒ/

1- usually

2- age

3- joke

4- leisure

5- Asia

6- dangerous

7- language

8- television

Listen, read, and repeat

1- The **bridge** in the **village** is **damaged** and **dangerous**.

2- On **television**, they said that in Asia they found too much **treasure** to **measure**.

3- **Jerry** just **arranged** to send his **luggage** to **Japan**.

4- I **usually** play **games** for **leisure** and **pleasure**.





### Exercise on lesson 3:

① Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Today was a long ..... day.

- Ⓐ- exciting      Ⓑ- boring      Ⓒ- happy      Ⓓ- sad

2- The weather was .....

- Ⓐ- fine      Ⓑ- cold      Ⓒ- terrible      Ⓓ- hot

3- The ship didn't leave the .....

- Ⓐ- port      Ⓑ- sea      Ⓒ- beach      Ⓓ- land

4- My journey to the mysterious island is still a .....

- Ⓐ- hope      Ⓑ- gas      Ⓒ- electricity      Ⓓ- dream

② Read the text and answer the questions:

Marco Polo was twenty-one when, in 1275, he went into the Gobi Desert for the first time. He was fascinated by the sand dunes which moved with each step the dromedaries made. Some of the dunes were sixty meters tall and twenty meters long, and their shapes were always changing. The wind made them move and roll like huge yellow waves. In fact, the local people called the Gobi Desert "the dry sea" in their language.

Ⓐ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The underlined word "dromedaries" means.....

- a- horses      b- donkeys      c- camels      d- elephants

2- Marco Polo was.....when he went into the Gobi Desert

- a- 12      b- 21      c- 22      d- 11

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3- Why was Marco Polo fascinated by the sand dunes ?

4- What did the local people call the Gobi Desert ?

③ Punctuate the following:

marco polo was clever and brave







### LESSON 4 - WRITING

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
diary	مذكرة	skills	مهارات	incredible	رائع
felucca	مركب شراعي	gently	بلطف	a sort of	نوع من
magical	سحري	sails	أشرعة	mysterious	غامض

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
Make	يُصنع	made	made
go	يذهب	went	gone

#### Expressions:

sailing boat	قارب شراعي
Is made of	مصنوع من
golden color	لون ذهبي
traditional Egyptian music	الموسيقى المصرية التقليدية

Read the Tip! box and the diary entry. Find examples in the text of the features of diary writing

#### Tip!

A **diary** has features that are different from other types of text. It usually:

تحتوي اليوميات على ميزات تختلف عن أنواع النصوص الأخرى. بالعادة:

■ has short paragraphs, each one about what happened on a single day.

■ يحتوي على فقرات قصيرة، تتحدث كل واحدة منها عما حدث في يوم واحد.

■ is written in an informal style and uses first person pronouns (I, we, my, etc.).

■ مكتوب بأسلوب غير رسمي ويستخدم ضمائر المتكلم (أنا، نحن، ملكي، وما إلى ذلك).

■ describes the writer's thoughts, feelings, and opinions.

■ تصف أفكار الكاتب ومشاعره وآرائه.

■ usually describes people, places, and experiences

■ عادة ما يصف الأشخاص والأماكن والتجارب





**6 January**

Today I had an amazing experience ... I went on a **felucca** on the Nile River! A felucca is a traditional Egyptian sailing boat. It's made of wood.



A tall, serious man called Karim was the captain of the boat. A felucca is difficult to sail, but Karim was very strong and had the **skills** to do it. The trip was amazing. We went slowly down the river in the golden sunshine. The boat had two white **sails** which moved **gently** in the warm wind. It was so quiet and peaceful – a lovely way to travel.

We stopped to see some **incredible** things along the way too. I saw the Pyramids of Giza for the first time in my life – they were awesome! The pyramids were huge and the stones were a **sort** of golden color. The Great Pyramid, the tallest of the three pyramids, is **147** meters high. It was wonderful – ancient and **mysterious**.

In the afternoon, we had a delicious lunch on board the felucca and there was a man playing traditional Egyptian music on an **oud**. He played beautifully and the music was **magical**, dreamy, and relaxing. What a day! I had such a wonderful experience!

**Read the diary entry again and answer the questions Write full sentences**

**1 Where did the writer go?**

*The writer went on a trip down the Nile on a felucca.*

**2 How does she describe the captain of the boat?**

**3 What was the mood on the ship?**

**4 What did the writer think of the Great Pyramid?**

**5 What did they do in the afternoon?**

**6 How was the music?**

**Read the diary again. Underline all the adjectives and adverbs**





### LESSON 5 - PROJECT

**Work in pairs. Think and research**

You are going to make a poster about a famous traveler. Read and do:

- 1- Draw the route(s) the traveler followed on the map.
- 2- Stick the photos and draw arrows to the places on the map.
- 3- Write a short paragraph about the traveler and their travels.
- 4- Check your writing: are the spelling, grammar, and punctuation correct?

**Show your poster to the class**

- 1 Display your poster on a classroom wall.
- 2 Walk around and ask questions about your friends' posters.
- 3 Answer other students' questions about your work.

**Look and write. Use words from each box**

ride - sail - travel - camel - ship - train - voyage - go

			
..... by .....	..... by .....	..... on .....	..... .....

**Write sentences in your notebook in the past simple**

1 they / go / to the desert / in 1275

*They went to the desert in 1275.*

2- the scientists / have / an amazing / experience

3- be / you / very happy / in Cairo?

4- I / not be / angry / with him

5- the travelers / find / treasure / last year?

6- we / not make / tea / this morning







### Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :

#### ①-Read and match (A) with (B):

A diary has features that are  
We had a delicious lunch  
I saw the Pyramids of Giza  
Karim was very strong and had

for the first time in my life.  
different from other types of text.  
I like felucca.  
on board the felucca.  
the skills to do it.

#### ② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Today I had an amazing experience ... I went on a felucca on the Nile River! A felucca is a traditional Egyptian sailing boat. It's made of wood.

A tall, serious man called Karim was the captain of the boat. A felucca is difficult to sail, but Karim was very strong and had the skills to do it. The trip was amazing. We went slowly down the river in the golden sunshine. The boat had two white sails which moved gently in the warm wind. It was so quiet and peaceful – a lovely way to travel.

#### ③. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- A felucca is made of.....

a-plastic                      b- wood                      c- metal                      d-glass

2- Karim was the ..... of the boat.

a-sail                      b- board                      c- captain                      d-doctor

#### ④ Answer the following questions:

3 What is the amazing experience he had?

4-Why do you think the trip was a mazing?

#### ④. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- was – Karim – strong – very.

2- of - Great Pyramid, - the three – pyramids - the tallest – is.

3- lunch – had – board – We - the felucca – on – a delicious.

4- such – experience – I - a wonderful - had!





5. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

what a day i had such a wonderful experience

6. Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Soha to tell him a bout a day you spend on a falucca your name is Dina and your email address is dina@gmail.com. Your friend email address is soha@gmail.com.

**Guiding elements:**

**Wood - amazing - white sail - quiet and peaceful**

To :	<input type="text"/>
From :	<input type="text"/>
Subject:	<input type="text"/>
<p>Body of the email (60 words limit)</p>	





### Test on 5 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- We stopped to see some ..... things along the way.

- (A) ugly (B) beautiful (C) incredible (D) bad

2- The pyramids were .....

- (A) small (B) huge (C) tiny (D) short

3- The stones of the pyramids were a sort of ..... color.

- (A) golden (B) wooden (C) red (D) green

4- I saw the Pyramids of Giza for the ..... time in my life.

- (A) first (B) second (C) third (D) fourth

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- ..... Dalida find her book? -Yes, she did.

- (A) Does (B) Do (C) Did (D) Is

2- Almost 100 years ago there ..... a very surprising discovery.

- (A) is (B) was (C) are (D) were

3- The archaeologists ..... many old tools.

- (A) find (B) finds (C) finding (D) found

4- ..... is an example others use to help create new ideas.

- (A) inspiration (B) clay (C) discovery (D) advanced

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wasteland - kilometers - ships - quiet -

The dromedaries in the caravan moved slowly up and down the dunes, swaying like big ..... over the ocean. They went toward Lop Nur, the last village before the empty ..... of the desert. Marco ..... that after this place, there was nothing for thousands of ..... - no people, no plants, no water

④ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

Marco knew that after this place, there was nothing for thousands of kilometers – no people, no plants, no water.

It was a mysterious and dangerous place. By day, it was boiling hot, by night, it was freezing cold – sometimes there was snow. They went on silently, but often the wind made strange noises, like voices singing and drums playing







far away. There were many strange legends about this desert. People said that travelers who were lost long ago in the desert wandered there still ...

**B** Answer the following questions:

1- There were many .....legends about this desert.

a-usuall

b- normal

c- strange

d-ordinary

2- The ..... made strange noises.

a-water

b- wind

c- camels

d-hot

**B** Answer the following questions:

3-How is the weather in this place?

4-Why is that place mysterious and dangerous place?

**5** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- of – styles – The sculptures – many – were – different.

2- on – year – My family – went – last – vacation.

3- with – No - uncle - wasn't – my – I.

**6** Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-She.....(are) studying for her exams this week.

2-What are you .....(do), girls?

**7** Punctuate the following:

the ship didn t leave the port

**8** Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

**Wasteland**

**(desert – no water – freezing - strange noises - strange legends )**





### Unit 6 Taking care of myself

#### LESSON 1 • We need some perfume oil

##### Important Vocabulary:



popsicle sticks



perfume oil



wax



Wick



press



squeeze



heat



stir

##### Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
instructions	تعليمات				
palm trees	أشجار النخيل	drops	قطرات	press	يضغط

##### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
smell	يشم	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
hold	يمسك	held	held

##### Expressions:

here are the instructions	هنا التعليمات
That's enough.	هذا يكفي.
Heat the wax to melt it	تسخين الشمع لإذابته

Listen and read. What do Leila and her mom make?





**Mom:** Hi, Laila. I love making things. Why don't we make **something** new?

**Laila:** That's a great **idea**. Do you have something in mind?

**Mom:** I have some perfume oil. We can use it to make candles

**Laila:** Candles? Wow! I love it!

**Mom:** Here are the instructions. Can you read them out to me?

**Laila:** Right. First, we need some **wax**.

**Mom:** Here it is. It's palm wax from Egyptian palm trees. It makes really nice candles. How much do we need?

**Laila:** It says, "Use 450 grams of wax to make three candles".

**Mom:** Okay, there's about 500 grams here. That's enough. What's next?

**Laila:** We need some perfume oil.

**Mom:** Here. These are little bottles of lemon oil. Mmm ... they smell lovely. How much do we need?

**Laila:** The instructions say, "**Squeeze** in about 40 **drops** of oil".

**Mom:** Fine. And we can take about 15- owers and **press** them on the tops of the candles.

**Laila:** Yes, good idea. Then we need one glass for each candle and one wick – that's the little cotton rope inside the candle.

**Mom:** Oh, yes. And we need some popsicle sticks to hold the **wicks** up in the glasses.

**Laila:** So that's three glasses, three wicks, and three **popsicle sticks**, right? Now, what do we need to do rst?

**Mom:** Let's see ... "Step one: **Heat** the wax to melt it, then stir it well.

### Tip!

When you listen for quantities, remember to listen/look for numbers and words about measurements. For example, kilograms, grams, liters, milliliters, spoons, packages, cans.

عندما نستمع للكميات، نذكر ان نستمع/نبحث عن الأرقام والكلمات المتعلقة بالقياسات. على سبيل المثال، كيلوغرام، غرام، لتر، مليلتر، ملاعق، عبوات، علب.

**Listen and read again. Write the quantities Leila and her mom need of these things**

1- wax .....

2- perfume oil.....

3- flowers .....

4- glasses.....

5 -popsicle sticks.....







New complete the instructions for making soap:

add    boil    heat    press    stir

- 1- put the ingredients for your soap in a..... and .. .... Them on a cooker.
- 2- Next.....the ingredients with a wooden spoon.
- 3-Take the ingredients off the cooker.
- 4-When the ingredients are hard and cool.....them into a soap container.
- 5-You can ..... flowers petals to make the soap look and smell lovely.

### Exercise on lesson 1 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The candles took a few ..... to harden.

- Ⓐ- seconds                      Ⓑ- minutes                      Ⓒ- hours                      Ⓓ-days

2-When they were finished, they were .....

- Ⓐ- bad                      Ⓑ-beautiful                      Ⓒ-ugly                      Ⓓ-large

3-The lemon oil gave them a light, citrusy .....

- Ⓐ- scent                      Ⓑ-gas                      Ⓒ-electricity                      Ⓓ-solar

4-The flowers added a ..... of elegance.

- Ⓐ- smell                      Ⓑ-gas                      Ⓒ-touch                      Ⓓ-solar

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Mom and Leila gathered the materials they needed to make candles: palm wax, lemon oil, flowers, glasses, wicks, and popsicle sticks.

Mom heated the wax until it melted, then stirred in the lemon oil. Leila poured the wax into the glasses and placed a wick in each glass. They secured the wicks with popsicle sticks and pressed flowers on the tops of the candles.

The candles took a few hours to harden. When they were finished, they were beautiful. The lemon oil gave them a light, citrusy scent, and the flowers added a touch of elegance.

Mom and Leila were very proud of their hand-made candles. They knew they would enjoy using them for many years to come.





**A.** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Leila poured the wax into the glasses and placed a..... in each glass

a- limon

b- palm

c- wick

d- flower

2- Mom heated the wax until it melted

a- frozen

b- burnt

c- evaporated

d- melted

**B.** Answer the following questions:

3- What materials did they need to make candles?

4- Summarize the third paragraph into one sentence.

**C.** Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- to- it - Heat - the - melt - wax.

2- we - much - need - do - How?

3- each - for - one - We - glass - candle - need.

4- of - have - oil - these - little - I - lemon - bottles.

**D.** Punctuate the following:

yes good idea

**E.** Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

How to make candles

( wax - perfume oil - flowers - wick - popsicle sticks )





### Lesson 2-ANCIENT EGYPTIANS ATE WELL!

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
How many	كم عدد	few	قليل من معدود	little	قليل من غير معدود
How much	كم كمية	many	كثير من معدود	much	كثير من غير معدود
some	بعض	a lot of	كثير من	quantity	كمية
hibiscus	كرغليه	essence	عطر روح	mixture	خليط

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
get	يحصل علي	got	got

#### Expressions:

vanilla essence	خلاصة الفانيليا
dark chocolate	الشوكولاته الداكنة
Stir the chocolate pieces into the mixture.	حرك قطع الشوكولاتة في الخليط.

Listen and read about food in Ancient Egypt. What did families use to make their cooking taste better?

Paintings from Ancient Egyptians show that people at this time took care of their bodies and ate very well! So what did the Ancient Egyptians eat and drink?

The water of the Nile has always helped Egyptian farmers to grow a lot of fruit and vegetables. At this time, the vegetables they could grow often depended on how much water came from the Nile foods. Ancient Egyptian farmers usually grew onions, **garlic**, lentils, and beans, and people cooked with all these vegetables. Farmers also grew wheat and **barley**. People used this to make bread and they ate a lot of this every day.

Most people in Ancient Egypt only ate a little meat, usually at **festivals**. They probably ate a few fish and birds like ducks, geese, and chickens. They also ate some eggs and cheese from cows or goats.

There were a lot of bees in Ancient Egypt, and that means there was honey! People often used honey with bread and cream to make cakes. They also used a few dates or figs to make sweet fruit drinks.

Some families also knew how to use spices and **herbs** to make their cooking taste better, and they also knew how to preserve food. For example, they dried

fish or used salt to **preserve** it, and used jars to keep fruit and vegetables for the winter.







### Language focus

We use **How many ...?** to ask about quantities of countable things, like **leaves, lemons, cars, or people**. We can reply to the question with a number (**a/an/ one, five, twenty**), or an approximate amount (**some, a few, a lot**).

نستخدم كم...؟ للسؤال عن كميات الأشياء المعدودة، مثل أوراق الشجر، الليمون أو السيارات أو الناس. يمكننا الرد على السؤال (a/an) (أو برقم واحد، خمسة، عشرين)، أو مقداراً تقريبياً (بعض، قليل، كثير).

**How many lemons do we need for the lemonade?**

We need **five** lemons.

/

We need **a few** lemons.

We use **How much ...?** to ask about quantities of uncountable things, like **tea, sugar, oil, or grass**. We can only reply to this question with an approximate amount (**some, a little, a lot**).

نستخدم كم...؟ للسؤال عن كميات من الأشياء التي لا تعد ولا تحصى، مثل الشاي أو السكر أو الزيت أو العشب. لا يمكننا الرد على هذا السؤال إلا بشكل تقريبي (بعض، قليلاً، كثيراً).

**How much oil do we need?**

-We need **a little** oil.

Look at the words in the list. Write C (countable) or U (uncountable)

- |                   |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1- sugar .....    | 2- mango..... | 3- traffic..... |
| 4- store.....     | 5- oil .....  | 6- student..... |
| 7- juice.....     | 8- money..... | 9- ticket.....  |
| 10- homework..... | 11- cow.....  | 12- honey ..... |

Complete the dialogs with **How much** or **How many**:

1- **Hany**: .....milk do you want in your coffee, Grandma?

**Grandma**: Just a little milk, thanks Hany.

2- **Fareeda**: .....students are there in your English class, Dalia?

**Dalia**: There are about forty, I think.

3- **Sherif**: .....homework did you do yesterday?

**Karim**: Just the math problems.

4- **Rana**: I'm going to the market now. ....tomatoes do we need?

**Mom**: Please get a kilo of tomatoes and some fruit.





### Tip!

Remember, we can also talk about quantities of both countable and uncountable things using measurements.

تذكر أنه يمكننا أيضًا التحدث عن كميات الأشياء المعدودة وغير المعدودة باستخدام القياسات.

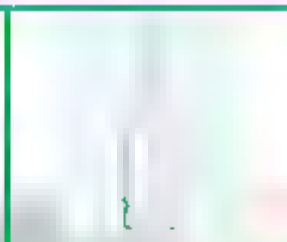
We need **400 grams** of chicken.

Please buy **two liters** of milk.

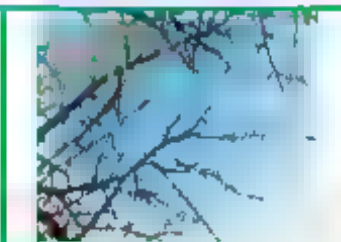
Look at the photos. Complete the sentences with **a lot of**, **a little** or **a few**:



There's .....of traffic.



There's..... oll.



There are....leaves.



There are.....fish.

### Tip!

Remember, we use **There is** / **There are** and **some** / **any** to talk about quantities too.

There are **some** girls from Luxor in my class.

There aren't **any** tigers in Egypt.

Are there **any** lemons?.

Circle the correct answer

- 1- Please hurry. We don't have **a lot of** / **a few** time.
- 2- Can I have **a little** / **a few** sugar in my coffee, please?
- 3- There isn't **some** / **any** bread. Can you buy **some** / **a few**?
- 4- I don't have **a lot of** / **a few** money for Mom's present.
- 5- How **many** / **much** candles does 450 grams of wax make?
- 6- Do we have **any** / **some** ice cream? I'd really like **any** / **some**.





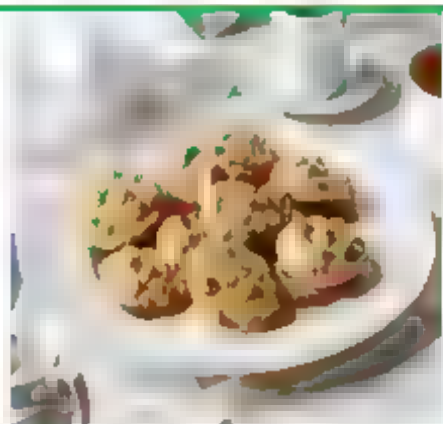
Complete the first part of the recipe with expressions and numbers from the box

a few - a little - a lot – one – 12 - 180

### How To Make Chocolate Chip Cookies

(makes 1..... cookies)

Take 2..... grams of flour and add 3..... salt. Mix with 120 grams of butter and 150 grams of sugar. Add 4..... egg and 5 drops of vanilla essence. Cut 150 grams of dark chocolate into 6 ..... of small pieces. Stir the chocolate pieces into the mixture. Then ...



Write a recipe for Egyptian hibiscus tea. Find out the ingredients and the quantities you need, then write the instructions:

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....



How many brothers and sisters do you have?



I have a lot! Three brothers and three sisters!







### Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-How ..... books do you have?

a-often

b-many

c-much

d-old

2-How ..... salt do you want?

a-often

b-many

c-much

d-old

3-There aren't.....chairs in the class?

a-some

b-an

c-much

d-any

4-There is.....bread. We need some.

a-many

b-much

c-a few

d-little

5-I have .....cousins.

a-little

b-many

c-much

d-often

6-I'm late for the party, I don't have .....time to walk.

a-little

b-many

c-a lot of

d-often

②-Read and match (A) with (B):



How many students are

Stir the chocolate pieces

Do we have any ice cream?

How many candles



I'd really like some.

does 450 grams of wax make?

there in your English class?

tigers in Egypt

into the mixture.

③ .Punctuate the following:

there isn't any bread

④ .Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

How To Make Chocolate Chip Cookies  
( delicious – flour – butter - vanilla essence )

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





### LESSON 3 - READING

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
palace	قصر	sceptre	صولجان	astonished	مدهش
caretakers	مقدمي الرعاية	throne	عرش	fetch	أحضر
mysterious	غامض	leaning	يميل	dust	تراب
precious	ثمين	curtains	ستائر	hurry	عجل
crown	تاج	steam	بخار	bath tub	حوض الاستحمام

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
leave	يغادر	left	left

#### Expressions:

full of	مليء
from that day to this	من ذلك اليوم إلى هذا
none of the people	لا احد من الناس
have to jump down from their pictures	مضطرين أن يقرؤوا من صورهم

#### The Missing King

1- Peter lives in a big **palace** where his parents are the **caretakers**. The palace is old and no one lives there now. A lot of the rooms are closed and **mysterious**, but Peter likes to explore them. They are full of interesting and **precious** things – old paintings, statues, carpets, furniture.

2- One day, Peter notices something strange about the big painting in the dining room. Usually, this colorful painting shows one of the old kings with a **crown** on his head and a long **sceptre** in his hand, sitting on his **throne** next to the queen. The royal children are near, the king's son, the prince, and the young princess. But today the king's place in the painting is empty – the king isn't there!

3- Peter is surprised and looks carefully at the painting again. He can see crown and scepter, but there's no king. And the scepter is **leaning** dangerously towards the head of the little young princess! He must go and find the missing king at once.





4- Peter goes through all of the rooms in the palace, looking behind doors and **curtains**. Finally, he come to the royal bathroom. He hears singing. He knocks on the door. "Come in," says a voice. Through the **steam** Peter sees the king sitting in the big bath tub, enjoying a hot bath! "Can you pass me the soap please, boy?" he asks. Peter is **astonished** but he **fetches** the soap. When the king sees Peter's face, he says to him, "I spend years sitting in that painting, and no one ever comes to wash the **dust** off me ever! I got so dirty, I simply had to have a bath."

5- Peter understands but explains to the King that his scepter is about to fall on the princess! The king quickly gets out of the bath, and puts his clothes on. "Thank you, my boy," he says. "But in future please clean the paintings in the palace! Then I won't need to leave my throne." And he hurries back to the painting to pick up his scepter.

6- So, from that day to this, Peter cleans all the paintings in the palace to make sure that none of the people will ever have to jump down from their pictures to have a good bath!



Look at the words in bold in paragraph 2. Find them in the picture:

### Tip!

Look at the words around an unknown word in a text to help you understand it.

نصيحة! انظر إلى الكلمات المحيطة بكلمة غير معروفة في النص لمساعدتك على فهمها.

For example, is there an article (**a/an/the**) before the word, or an adjective? If there is, it's a noun.

على سبيل المثال، هل هناك مقال (**a/an/the**) قبل الكلمة أو صفة؟ إذا كان هناك، فهي اسم.

You can then look at the sentences around it and think what the noun could mean in the context.

يمكنك بعد ذلك أن تنظر في الجمل المحيطة به والتفكير في ما يمكن أن يعنيه الاسم في السياق.







Look at the other words in bold in the text. What type of words are they?

Write what you think they mean

1- caretakers.....

2- leaning.....

3- astonished.....

4- dust.....

Read the text again, Answer the questions. Write sentences in your notebook

1- What does the large painting in the dining room usually show?

2- What is missing from the painting today?

3- Why is the young princess in danger?

4- Where does Peter and the king?

5- What is the king doing?

6- Why did the king leave the painting?

## P R O N U N C I A T I O N

Look, listen, and repeat:



There's a little  
shampoo.



There are a few  
flowers.



There are a lot  
of bubbles.



He has a lot of  
hair.

### Tip!

When we talk about quantity ( the article "a" is not stressed. It's pronounced / a lot, a little, a few/, like the second ) in a sentence sound in mother.





### CLIL – SOCIAL STUDIES

#### Important Vocabulary:



soap



shampoo



hairbrush



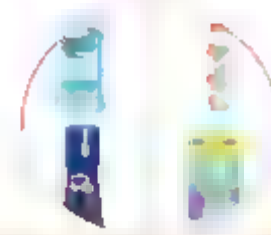
toothpaste



toothbrush



perfume



deodorant



rosemary

Read the text. Which of the things from Exercise 1 are mentioned?

#### PERSONAL CARE IN THE PAST

#### العناية الشخصية في الماضي

Many of the products we use today for personal care were first used in Ancient Egypt! | العديد من المنتجات التي نستخدمها اليوم للعناية الشخصية كانت تستخدم لأول مرة في مصر القديمة

#### Perfumes

#### العطور

The Ancient Egyptians loved strong perfumes. The most popular perfume was called **kapef**. It was expensive because it had a lot of **ingredients**, some of which were difficult to find. But it also had a few common herbs in it, like **rosemary** and **mint**, and spices like **cardamom** and **cinnamon**.

Cheaper perfumes were made from flowers, herbs, and some types of minerals, then mixed with oil to make a cream. Or they pressed the dry ingredients into a cone shape to make **incense**. In Ancient Egyptian paintings you can often see men and women wearing these perfume cones on their heads at festivals!

أحب المصريون القدماء العطور القوية. وكان العطر الأكثر شعبية يسمى "كابت". وكان بهظ الثمن لأنه كان يحتوي على الكثير من المكونات، بعضها كان من الصعب العثور عليه. لكنه كان يحتوي أيضاً على بعض الأعشاب الشائعة، مثل إكليل الجبل والتطاع، والتوابل مثل الهيل والقرفة.

كانت العطور الأرخص تصنع من الزهور والأعشاب وبعض أنواع المعادن. ثم تخلط بالزيت تصنع كريم. أو كانوا يضغطون المكونات الجافة على شكل مخروط لصنع البخور. في اللوحات المصرية القديمة، يمكنك غالباً رؤية رجال ونساء يرتدون هذه المخروطات العطرية على رؤوسهم في المهرجانات!





### Deodorants

### مزيلات العرق

Some of the ancient recipes for deodorants are quite strange! One **method** was to mix an **ostrich** egg with some nuts, the crushed shell of a **tortoise**, and a little oil, then put this mixture on your body. Another recipe recommends mixing fruit juices with spices like cinnamon and pepper to make a liquid to cover any bad smells.

بعض الوصفات القديمة لمزيلات العرق غريبة بعض الشيء! إحدى الطرق كانت خلط بيضة نعامة مع بعض المكسرات وقشرة سلحفاة مطحونة وقليل من الزيت ثم وضع هذا الخليط على الجسم. توصي وصفة أخرى بخلط عصائر الفاكهة مع القوابل مثل القرفة والفلل لصنع سائل يغطي أي روائح كريهة.

### Toothpaste

### معجون الأسنان

To clean their teeth, Ancient Egyptians used a type of toothbrush – a **stick** with small pieces of papyrus tied to it at one end. The ingredients of their toothpaste were a mint, rock salt, pepper, and dried **iris** flowers. They put this dry **powder** directly onto their teeth and rubbed it with their toothbrushes.

للتغلب أسنانهم، كان المصريون القدماء يستخدمون نوعاً من فرشاة الأسنان - عصاً مربوطة بقطع صغيرة من ورق البردي في أحد طرفيها. وكانت مكونات معجون أسنانهم عبارة عن النعناع والملح الصغري والفلل وزهور السوسن المجففة. كانوا يضعون هذا المسحوق الجاف مباشرة على أسنانهم ويحركونه بفرشاة أسنانهم.

### Breath Mints

### نعناع للتنفس

To keep their mouths fresh all day, the Ancient Egyptians made mint candies. They mixed cinnamon, melon, **pine** seeds, and some nuts together with honey. Then they heated the mixture over a fire, left it to cool, and cut it into small square candies.

للتحفاظ على التنفس أطولهم طوال اليوم، كان المصريون القدماء يصنعون حلوى النعناع. فكانوا يخلطون القرفة والتبليخ وبذور الصنوبر وبعض المكسرات مع العسل. ثم يسخنون الخليط على النار، ويتركونه ليبرد، ثم يقطعونه إلى قطع صغيرة مربعة.

Put the words from the box in the correct columns in the table. Can you add any other words? Which are countable and uncountable?

Cardamom – cinnamon – copper – lemon – melon – mint – orange – pepper – rosemary – salt

Fruit	Herbs	Spices	Minerals







### Exercise on lesson 3 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Peter lives in a big .....

☐ A- flat

☐ B-house

☐ C- palace

☐ D- boat

2-He lives with his .....

☐ A- friends

☐ B- sister

☐ C- father

☐ D- parents

3-It is old and no one ..... there now.

☐ A- stays

☐ B- lives

☐ C- plays

☐ D- jumps

4-A lot of the rooms are ..... and mysterious.

☐ A- closed

☐ B-opens

☐ C-stays

☐ D-runs

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

The Ancient Egyptians loved strong perfumes. The most popular perfume was called kapet. It was expensive because it had a lot of ingredients, some of which were difficult to find. But it also had a few common herbs in it, like rosemary and mint, and spices like cardamom and cinnamon.

Cheaper perfumes were made from flowers, herbs, and some types of minerals, then mixed with oil to make a cream. Or they pressed the dry ingredients into a cone shape to make incense. In Ancient Egyptian paintings you can often see men and women wearing these perfume cones on their heads at festivals!

③ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Cardamom and cinnamon are .....

a-herbs

b- spices

c- minerals

d-fruits

2- Men and women wearing these perfume cones on their ..... at festivals

a-hands

b- legs

c- heads

d-arms

④ Answer the following questions:

3-What is the name of the most popular perfume in Ancient Egypt ?

.....

4-What is the cheaper perfume made from?

.....



③. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- the paintings – Peter – in – cleans – the palace – all.

2- find - **He** - and - the missing - must - king - go

3- used - **Ancient** - of - Egyptians - toothbrush - a type.

4- in - Why - danger - the young - princess - is?

④. Punctuate the following:

ancient egyptians made mint candies

**5- Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him a bout a story you read your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com.:**

**Guiding elements:** The Missing King - painting – empty - hot bath

[illegible]



### LESSON 4 - Writing

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
salt dough	عجين الملح	roll	لفافة	baking tray	صينية الخبز
plain	سلادة صافي	surface	سطح	recipe	وصفة
herb	عشب	until	حتى	items	عناصر

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
drink		يشرب	drank
smell		يشم	smelt

#### Expressions:

low temperature	درجة حرارة منخفضة
large bowl	سلطانية كبيرة
flat surface	في القرن التاسع عشر
work it into the shape you want.	شكلها للشكل الذي تريده.

Look at the picture of a boy making salt dough model : What would you make of salt dough?

#### salt dough recipe

10 minutes + 3 hours for cooking:

2 1 cup of plain flour (about 250g)

½ a Cup of salt (about 125g)

½ Cup of water (about 125ml)

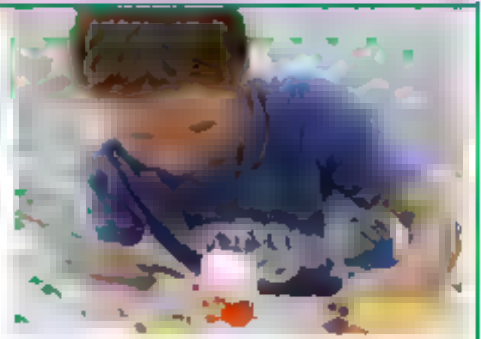
1. Heat the oven on a low temperature.

2. Mix the flour and salt in a large bowl. Add a little water, then a little more, and stir the mixture until it starts to form a ball.

3- Put the ball of dough on a flat surface and work it into the shape you want. You can roll it flat and cut out shapes, numbers, or letters, or use the dough to make 3D objects.

4. Put your finished items on a baking tray and bake in the oven for 3 hours until it is hard.

5. Leave the items to cool, then paint them.







Find these numbers in the text. Write the ingredients:

- 1- 125 milliliters .....
- 2- 250 grams .....
- 3- 125 grams .....







### Tip!

When we write instructions for the steps in a process, we often number them. This shows the reader that they have to do the steps in order to complete the process correctly.

### نصيحة!

عندما نكتب تعليمات لخطوات عملية ما، فإننا غالباً ما نرقمها. يوضح هذا للقارئ أنه يتعين عليه القيام بالخطوات اللازمة لإكمال العملية بشكل صحيح.

Match the expressions to their functions in the recipe:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Heat the oven |  a quantity of an ingredient         |
|  1 cup of our  |  the time it takes to make it        |
|  10 minutes    |  an instruction about how to make it |

Work with a partner. Choose something you would like to make It could be food, a drink, or something for the home. What things do you need to make it? Make notes in the table:

Ingredients	Quantities





### Lesson 5 - Project

#### Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
combinations	مجموعات	generation	جيل	packaged	معب
secret	سري	stores	محلات	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية

#### Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
buy	يشترى	bought	bought

#### Expressions:

pass down	يمرر
are sold	يبيع

**Read and do. Make a poster about different spices and what are they used for. Work in a group and do the following:**

- 1-Research the names of different spices.
- 2-Find out what the spices are used for.
- 3-Plan your poster. What information do you need to include? Think about the names, colors, and uses of the spices.
- 4-Design your poster. Find and stick your pictures on the poster, and add labels.
- 5-Check your text with your teacher before you write it on the poster.

#### Egyptian flavors!

Egypt is famous for its spices that are used in home

cooking and restaurants all across the country.

Special **combinations** of different spices are a

**secret** ingredient in many recipes. But

what else can we make with spices,

besides delicious dishes? We can also use them to make perfume and

medicine, and to color cloth. They also make great souvenirs, and are

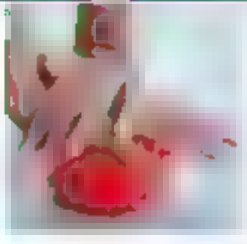


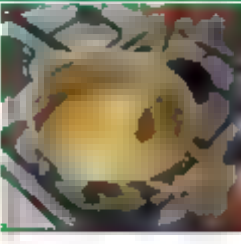




beautifully packaged for tourists visiting spice stores and souks





### SELF-ASSESSMENT

Look and write:

			
P..... .	S..... .	h.....	S.....
			
D..... .	S.....	A kind of S.....	A kind of h.....

Circle the correct expression of quantity to complete the sentences

- 1- How **much** / **many** students are in your class?
- 2- Can I have **a little** / **a few** sugar please?
- 3- Hany has **a lot of** / **a little** computer games.
- 4- How **much** / **many** time do we have left?
- 5- We need **a few** / **a little** lemons for the recipe.
- 6- I like **a lot of** / **a few** milk in my tea.

### Exercise on lesson 4 & 5:

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- Mint tea is a traditional..... in North African countries.

(A) food (B) drink (C) color (D) cloth

- 2- People make mint tea for ..... in their home.

(A) guests (B) thieves (C) animals (D) birds

- 3- spices are a secret ..... in many recipes.

(A) kind (B) color (C) ingredient (D) word

② .Read the text and answer the questions:







Mint tea is a traditional drink in North African countries. Experts think that tea and sugar first arrived in Morocco in the 19th century. Merchants then spread the tea-drinking tradition across Africa and the Middle East.

Today drinking mint tea is part of the social life in many countries. When people make mint tea for guests in their home, there are special traditions about preparing it too. The tea is always green tea and the herb is usually spearmint, a mint plant that doesn't have a strong smell. However, you can also use other types of mint, herbs, and flowers instead.

**A.** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Mint tea is a traditional drink in North African .....

- a- towns                      b- cities                      c- countries                      d- villages

2- Today drinking mint tea is part of the ..... life.

- a- sad                      b- social                      c- bad                      d- busy

**B.** Answer the following questions:

3- When do experts think that tea and sugar first arrived in Morocco?

4- What is spearmint?

**3.** Punctuate the following:

ahmed and omar like mint tea

**4.** Write a text of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

**The tradition of mint tea**

**(traditional drink - social life - for guests )**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





### Test on unit 6:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Egypt is ..... for its spices.

- (A) happy (B) famous (C) sad (D) clever

2- spices are ..... in home, cooking and restaurants.

- (A) watched (B) bought (C) used (D) sold

3-Special ..... of different spices are a secret.

- (A) oil (B) gas (C) electricity (D) combinations

4- They are a secret ingredient in many .....

- (A) ingredient (B) recipes (C) books (D) combinations

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-.....that's the little cotton rope inside the candle.

- (A) wax (B) wick (C) flower (D) oil

2- How ..... boys are there in the class today ?

- (A) much (B) many (C) long (D) often

3- What is the ..... of this dish?

- (A) recite (B) receipt (C) recipe (D) receive

4- Egypt is famous ..... its spices.

- (A) on (B) to (C) of (D) for

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

pieces - visitors - used - powder - mint

To clean their teeth, Ancient Egyptians ..... a type of toothbrush – a stick with small ..... of papyrus tied to it at one end. The ingredients of their toothpaste were a ..... , rock salt, pepper, and dried iris flowers. They put this dry ..... directly onto their teeth and rubbed it with their toothbrushes.

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:







Some of the ancient recipes for deodorants are quite strange! One method was to mix an ostrich egg with some nuts, the crushed shell of a tortoise, and a little oil, then put this mixture on your body. Another recipe recommends mixing fruit juices with spices like cinnamon and pepper to make a liquid to cover any bad smells.

To clean their teeth, Ancient Egyptians used a type of toothbrush – a stick with small pieces of papyrus tied to it at one end. The ingredients of their toothpaste were a mint, rock salt, pepper, and dried iris flowers. They put this dry powder directly onto their teeth and rubbed it with their toothbrushes.

To keep their mouths fresh all day, the Ancient Egyptians made mint candies. They mixed cinnamon, melon, pine seeds, and some nuts together with honey. Then they heated the mixture over a fire, left it to cool, and cut it into small square candies.

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1- Ancient Egyptians used an ostrich egg to make .....

a-toothpaste      b- perfume      c- deodorants      d-drink

2-To make toothpaste they change ingredients into.....

a-liquid      b- powder      c- dust      d-mud

**B. Answer the following questions:**

3-What did Ancient Egyptian make to keep their mouths fresh ?

4-Mention two recipes for deodorants.

**5. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:**

1- do – How – oil – need – much – we?

2- mint – Egyptians – candies – Ancient – made.

3- my – some – There – girls – Luxor – in – class – are – from .

**6. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:**

1-How .....(many) oil do we need?

2-There aren't .....(some) tigers in Egypt.







7. Punctuate the following:

oh yes And we need some popsicle sticks

8. Write an email of Sixty (60) words to your friend Mona to tell her about spices in Egypt your name is Ola and your email address is [ola@gmail.com](mailto:ola@gmail.com). Your friend email address is [mona@gmail.com](mailto:mona@gmail.com):

**Guiding elements:** famous for- secret ingredient – sold in stores

To :	<input type="text"/>
From :	<input type="text"/>
Subject:	<input type="text"/>

Area for writing the email body. The text "SUPERIOR" and "Abdelbary Ali" are visible as watermarks.





### Listening Texts

#### **Unit 1 - Exercise on lesson 1:**

Maryam always helps her aunt on Friday afternoons in the community garden. The community garden is a big green space on the roof. People can grow organic food. Organic means we only use natural fertilizer. people can grow their own fresh food.

#### **Test on unit 1:**

New York has a lot of green spaces. There are also a lot of projects to create parks. The famous High Line passes through our neighbourhood. I often go there with my friends.

#### **Unit 2 - Exercise on lesson 1 :**

Asser, a student at the school, met Hazem, a new student, on his first day of school. Asser told Hazem that he would be his buddy for the week, which means he would help Hazem get to know the school and show him around. Hazem was feeling nervous and shy, but Asser assured him that everyone was friendly and that they would help him.

#### **Unit 2 -Exercise on lesson 4 & 5:**

Cats are beautiful with soft fur. It is true that cats have sharp claws and teeth, but they only use them when they are scared. People also say that when you pet a cat, it makes you happy.

#### **Test on unit 2**

The yellow building is our new gymnasium. We use it for basketball, handball, and gymnastics during Physical Education lessons. There are some teachers who run after school sports clubs here too, like five-a-side football.

#### **Unit3 - Exercise on lessons 4 & 5 :**

Sharm el-Sheikh is an interesting and busy town in Egypt by the Red Sea. There are lots of things to see and do. You can swim in the sea, relax at the beach Or explore the town.







### Test on unit 3 :

Basel, Samar and Amr are friends. Basel likes visiting the museum. Samar likes riding on a rollercoaster. Amr likes taking photos.

### Test on unit 4 :

I am writing to invite you to our school's annual celebration this year. We are organizing a special day for the event on Friday October 15 (details below). As well as students and teachers, we are inviting people from the local community who often help our school. We very much hope you can attend.

### Unit 5 - Exercise on lesson 1 :

Injy told Rana that Marco Polo had a long and difficult journey by sea and land. He sailed from Venice to Korcula, and then to Iran. From there, he crossed the desert on a camel until he reached China.

### Unit 5 - Exercise on lesson 3 :

Today was a long boring, day with terrible weather. The ship didn't leave the port, so my journey to the mysterious island wasn't possible – it's still only a dream.

### Test on unit 5 :

We stopped to see some incredible things along the way too. I saw the Pyramids of Giza for the first time in my life – they were awesome! The pyramids were huge and the stones were a sort of golden color.

### Unit 6 - Exercise on lesson 1 :

The candles took a few hours to harden. When they were finished, they were beautiful. The lemon oil gave them a light, citrusy scent, and the flowers added a touch of elegance.

### Unit 6 - Exercise on lesson 3 :

Peter lives in a big palace where his parents are the caretakers. The palace is old and no one lives there now. A lot of the rooms are closed and mysterious

### Test on unit 6 :

Egypt is famous for its spices that are used in home cooking and restaurants all across the country. Special combinations of different spices are a secret ingredient in many recipes

